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The New-York Times.

Part One
Pages 1-8

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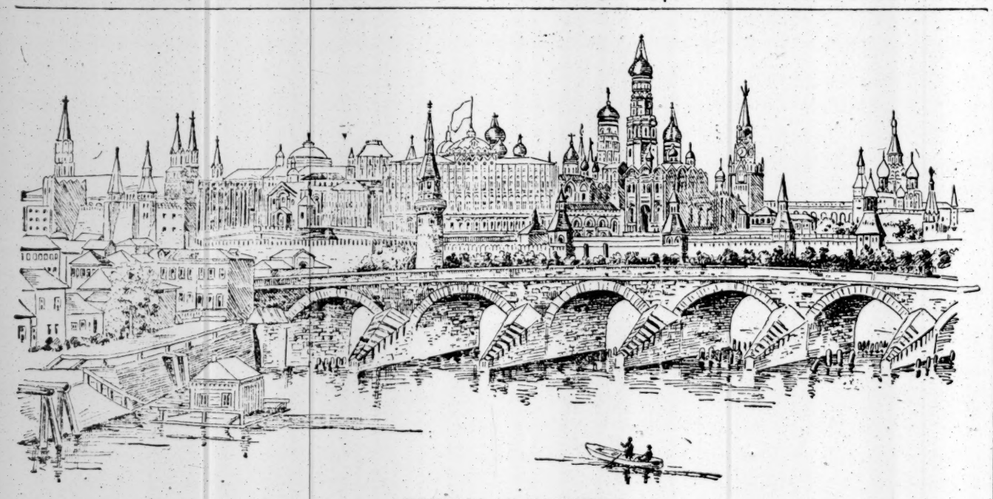
THE CZAR'S COSTLY JEWELS

MAGNIFICENT CROWN TO BE PLACED ON HIS HEAD TO-DAY.

Five Flawless Diamonds and a Celebrated Ruby Its Principal Ornaments—The Most Wonderful Sceptre in the World, Surmounted by the Orloff Diamond—Jewels to be Worn by the Czarina at the Coronation.

Moscow, May 25.—At 3:15 P. M. to-day the gorgeous regalia, which will be used at the ceremony to-morrow, was transferred with great pomp from the Treasury to the throne room, the hall of St. Andrew, in the Kremlin Palace.

The most important of these is the magnificent crown, which was manufactured by a Geneva jeweler, at the command of the Empress Catharine II., immediately after her accession to the throne. It somewhat resembles a mitre, surmounted by a cross of five flawless diamonds, and the celebrated pear-shaped ruby, which has scarcely a superior in the world. This forms the only touch of color, the rest of



KREMLIN OF MOSCOW.

The Palace in Which the Czar of Russia Will Be Crowned To-day.

the stones being diamonds and pearls. The setting is of silver, and there is a band of purple velvet inside.

The value of the crown is over 1,100,000 roubles, but that of the sceptre surpasses it. Made for the coronation of the Emperor Paul, in 1797, it is the most wonderful thing of its kind which has ever been known, for the famous Orloff diamond surmounts it. The orb also dates from the reign of Czar Paul, and is of solid gold, set with three rows of brilliants and a huge, almond-shaped diamond. The diamond cross is supported by an exquisite sapphire, worth a fortune.

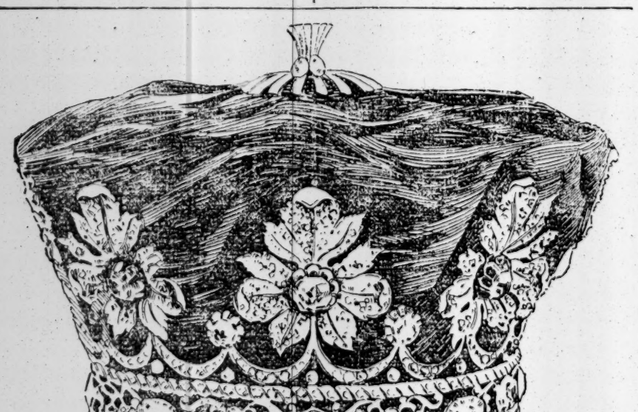
The Czar will also don the collar, star, and jewel of the Order of St. Andrew, valued at over 100,000 roubles. This order is never worn save on a day of coronation, and is adorned with five pink diamonds and two Siberian aquamarines, one blue and the other green, set in diamonds.

The jewels which the Czarina will wear are little inferior in value. The State coronet contains stones of unequalled beauty. The necklet worn with it consists of huge single stones, with hanging pendants of still larger diamonds. The coronation robe is the most costly ever beheld, and the masses of precious stones which her Imperial Majesty will wear, in addition, will be of incredible value. They include the smaller insignia of the St. Andrew Order, set with gems representing a fortune.

These magnificent symbols of authority will remain in the throne room during the night, guarded by a detachment of the Grenadiers of the palace and several gentlemen of the Court.

This afternoon the Emperor and Empress left the Palace of Alexandrina, and took up their quarters in the Kremlin. Their chief devotions were paid to-day in the Cathedral of the Redeemer, a small chapel upon the Gold Court, surmounted by twelve small gilded cupolas. This private chapel of the palace contains a miracle-working image of the Saviour, and here, before the golden Ikonostas, the imperial couple perform their acts of preparation for the morrow's sacred ceremony.

All day long preparations have gone forward for to-morrow, and many of the tribunes which were erected for the triumphal entry have been removed, so that more



The Russian Crown.

A Mass of Precious Stones, and Valued at More Than 1,100,000 Rubles.

space can be given for the massing of soldiers and the entrance and grouping of invited guests. The decorations throughout the city have been looked to and renewed where necessary. Full preparations for the illumination have been made, so much so, that had a stranger happened upon Moscow to-day he might almost have thought a new town was in progress of erection. Special masses have been said at all the churches in Moscow to-day, with appropriate prayers for blessings on the Emperor and Empress upon their coronation. The weather throughout the day was clear and bright.

A rehearsal of the grand gala performance which will be given at the Grand Theatre, or Opera House, of Moscow, was held to-night.

Clifton R. Breckinridge, the American Minister, gave a dinner to-night at the house, in the Rejdestversk Boulevard, where the legation is lodged during the coronation ceremonies. After the dinner a reception was given, which was a very brilliant affair. A large number of officials and all the prominent Americans in the city were present. Among the latter were Gen. and Mrs. A. McD. McCook and their daughter, Mrs. Alexander of New-York; Admiral Selfridge and staff, and Mrs. Potter Palmer of Chicago.

Gen. McCook, who is the special representative of the American Government, and his wife and daughter, and Admiral Selfridge were among the guests at a dinner given by the German Ambassador last night.

At the reception given at the Kremlin on Friday last, the Czar conversed for a long time with Gen. McCook. His Majesty asked many questions about the United States, which showed that he had much knowledge of that country.

POLICEMAN HURT BY CABLE CAR.

Knocked Down and Severely Injured at Fourteenth Street.

Policeman Irving Houghtaling of the Mercer Street Station, who lives at 354 West Sixteenth Street, was struck and probably fatally injured by Cable Car No. 76 of the Broadway road, last evening, in front of the Morton House at Fourteenth Street.

Houghtaling left the station house at 6 o'clock, and relieved Policeman Henry Pfeiffer, who is regularly stationed during the day at the Fourteenth Street crossing. He started across Broadway from the Domestic Building to the Morton House with two women. As he crossed the south-bound track he saw coming slowly up Broadway a north-bound car, and pulled the women back to avoid their being run down. While doing so he could not see the incoming car bound south, which travels round the curve at a rapid rate of speed.

Inspector B. Titamer of the Broadway road saw the policeman's danger as he leaned back in his effort to save the women, and tried to pull them out of danger. He managed to get the women out of the way but could not reach Houghtaling, although he shouted to him.

The policeman was struck on the back of the head, at the base of the brain, by the hand rail of the car and hurled across the north-bound track. There was an ugly gash in his head, and he was unconscious when picked up by Inspector Titamer and John Carrigan, an oiler and trackman. They carried him to the Domestic Building and an ambulance was summoned from the New-York Hospital. Dr. Kenerson responded, and found a severe cut with a probable fracture of the skull. The injured man remained unconscious for several hours after his removal to the hospital.

Henry Lohmann, the gripman, of 68 West One Hundred and Sixth Streeet, and Joseph Walsh, of 404 West Twenty-sixth Street, whom Lohmann was breaking in as a gripman, were arrested. At the time of the accident Walsh had charge of the grip, but as his movements were being directed by Lohmann both men were locked up. The injured policeman is married, and during his eight years of service in the Police Department has had a good record.

Woman Killed by a Truck.

Mrs. Margaret Boland, living at 403 East Twenty-second Street, while crossing First Avenue at Twenty-second Street last night, was knocked down and run over by a team of horses drawing a truck driven by Henry Rottmerhausen, and owned by Henry Dillan of Hamilton Avenue and Nineteenth Street, Brooklyn. The woman was instantly killed, and her body was removed to the East Twenty-second Street Police Station. The driver was arrested.

AFRAID OF THE NUMBER THIRTEEN.

The Thalia Orchestra May Strike Unless Another Man Is Engaged.

The musicians of the Thalia Theatre, which is to be opened in a week with the opera called "Wise Men of Israel," threaten to strike against what they call a great grievance.

The orchestra has been composed of fifteen pieces, but Manager Schoenstadt discharged two of the musicians. The Thalia musicians, who are members of the union, are somewhat superstitious and object to the number thirteen. They appointed the bassoon player as a committee of one to call on the manager and make a protest.

"There are only thirteen of us left," said the bassoon player to Manager Schoenstadt, "and you must re-engage the discharged men or we cannot play."

"Why cannot thirteen play as well as fifteen?" asked Mr. Schoenstadt.

"Because one of us at least will die before the year is out," replied the musician.

"You are stupidly superstitious. I will guarantee you will all be alive at the end of the year if you do not drink too much," said the manager.

"We want to be on the safe side, and will not take any chances."

"Would you take $15 if it were offered to you?" asked Schoenstadt.

"If you have got that amount in your pocket I will take it," replied the bassoon player. "Take back one of the men and we will be fourteen. That is a safe number."

The manager refused the demand and the men now threaten to strike.

Civil Service Appointments.

ALBANY, N. Y., May 25.—Maxwell B. Cooley of Ithaca has received a civil service appointmen as electrical engineer's assistant in the Long Island State Hospital, and Edward W. Jewett of Buffalo as engineer's assistant in the Manhattan State Hospital.

TARIFF BOOSTS M'KINLEY

POLITICIANS AGREE THAT THE TIMES'S SUMMARY IS CORRECT.

Congressional Delegate Murphy of Arizona Not Sure that Ohio Man Is to be Nominated and Elected—Understands that Promises Have Been Held Out in the Silver States on Behalf of the Major and a Clash May Result.

Republican politicians said it was made clear by the dispatches published in THE NEW-YORK TIMES yesterday that the sentiment for McKinley throughout the country is due more to his views on the tariff than on the currency question. The showing made from all the States was read with no little interest, and it was considered a valuable contribution to the literature of the situation.

The declarations from so many States that McKinley's sentiments on the silver question are not understood, or, rather, that they are understood in one part of the country to be one thing and in other parts to be another, bore out the charge of the anti-McKinley men that he is a "straddle candidate."

Congressional Delegate N. O. Murphy of Arizona was at the Holland House yesterday. He agreed with the summary in THE NEW-YORK TIMES that the dominant thought in the minds of the Republicans who are supporting McKinley is the tariff, rather than the silver issue. He also expressed the opinion that Major McKinley, through his managers, has been giving the silver States to understand that, if nominated and elected, he will not veto a free-coinage bill.

"The people are for McKinley," said Mr. Murphy "because of his tariff views, rather than because of his views on the currency question. The silver question will be the one most difficult of solution during the next Administration.

"I do not agree with those who think McKinley is sure of a nomination and an election. The attitude of Major McKinley on the silver question will have to be met at St. Louis, and when the delegates from the silver States and the gold States come together then the facts must come out. I have not the evidence to prove it, but have been informed that in the free-silver States the local managers have been told by McKinley managers that if elected he would neither veto a free-coinage bill, if one were passed, nor use the power of his office to prevent such a measure from passing. Now, if this has been the case, the gold-standard States will hesitate to support him it seems to me.

"I am for free coinage. I expect the St. Louis platform will be a straddle on the money question and will make no flat declaration for either gold or a double standard.

"It has been the popular thing to say this year that it makes no difference who is nominated, the Republicans are sure to win. I do not agree with this. I am a Republican and a protectionist, but, with all the complexities of the situation, I do not think it absolutely certain that the Republicans will win. The trouble in this State is bad. It may turn out that the result will depend on New-York. If there is a split in the Democratic Party over the silver question, the election would almost certainly be thrown into the House of Representatives, and this I regard as one of the possibilities."

"Has Major McKinley been sounded as to his sentiments on the admission of the Territories?"

"I do not know that he has. I think he has kept as silent on that subject as on the money question, although Gen. Grosvenor, his Washington manager, has declared in favor of their admission. That is the nearest that is known of the sentiments of the Ohio candidate."

"Do you believe McKinley will be nominated on the first ballot?"

"I do not believe he will. I think Morton and Reed, Allison, Cullom, and Quay will get votes enough to prevent it. New-York will, I think, if her delegates stand out against McKinley, have a powerful influence with the other delegates."

"The review in THE NEW-YORK TIMES of this morning," said Congressman George N. Southwick of Albany at the Fifth Avenue Hotel last night, "shows that the tariff question is the one that has the greatest bearing on the political conditions in this country. The people want protection. There is no doubt about that. I believe that the prosperity now being enjoyed by the English and German manufacturers is due to the present reduced tariff in this country. What we want is a tariff that will make this country prosperous."

Mr. Southwick declined to discuss Presidential candidates or their views in any way.

A Republican who is generally regarded as a very keen observer, said:

"This idea of Republicans in so many States declaring that the tariff is the paramount and all important issue is, to my mind, bad politics. It is not to be the great issue of this campaign. Sound money will be the real issue, and the candidate who does not stand for sound money will have a hard time of it. The Republican candidate is pretty sure to win, of course, but if the Democrats were not saddled with the responsibility for the hard times, whether justly so or not, this demand for a revival of high tariff rates would go a long way toward defeating the Republican candidate.

"The explanation of this is very simple. You will find that among business men generally there is a strong desire that the tariff be let alone, or that at least there be no more McKinley tariffs. They feel ill of tariff tinkering. They want several years of peace and quiet on this question, so their interests may be left undisturbed, and not assailed by constant and drastic changes in our tariff laws. What the business men do want is a cessation of tariff agitation and the immediate adoption of a financial policy that will absolutely insure sound money. Therefore, if the parties were anywhere near evenly balanced this year, the demand for high protection, which comes almost wholly from manufacturers who will pocket all benefit that will be secured by a return to high-tariff rates, would certainly defeat the Republicans.

"To my mind, we have had no more grotesque absurdity in National politics in many years than our leading candidate for the nomination posing as the 'advance agent of prosperity,' and remaining dumb to all requests that he come out and say whether he stands for free silver or sound money."

"Uncle Dick" Kerens, the member of the Republican National Committee from Missouri, came to this city yesterday. He is not a delegate to the convention, having been defeated in his contest for the control of the State machine by Chauncey I. Filley, who heads the delegation.

Some of the anti-McKinley men say that Mr. Filley can control the 34 votes from his State, and while they are for McKinley now, if it became apparent to him that he had nothing to lose by the transaction he would get on a Reed or Allison band wagon. In other words, if the candidates other than McKinley, had a majority of the votes and could unite, the managers would expect the Missouri delegation to join them.

STUDENT TREADWAY ROBBED.

Attacked by Highwaymen, Who Take His Money and His Bicycle.

DOVER, N. J., May 25.—Frederick Treadway of Greenwich, a Yale student on a bicycle trip through the State, was stopped and robbed by three men this evening near Rockaway, N. J. The highwaymen relieved him of all his money and valuables and took his wheel also. The young man was roughly handled.

Treadway started several days ago on the trip. He passed through here at 8 o'clock this evening on his way to Morristown, where he intended to stop for the night. Half way between this place and Morristown, on a lonely part of the road, three men jumped from behind some bushes into the road and ordered Treadway to dismount. The leader thrust a revolver under the Yale man's nose and told him to be quick. Dismounting, Treadway threw his hands up at command, and a second man went through him, taking his gold watch and about $60 in cash. While the two were doing this their companion jumped on the bicycle and started off.

Treadway objected to losing his wheel, and let go his right. The robber with the pistol struck the collegian on the head with the weapon, knocking him down. The man on the wheel then rode off, and his companions warned Treadway not to make an outcery or to move for ten minutes, under penalty of losing his life.

Treadway waited until the robbers were well out of hearing, and then made his way to this city. When he reacheu here he reported the robbery to Chief of Police Gagan, who immediately sent men out to arrest the three highwaymen. Treadway was in a pretty bad condition, and did not have a cent. He was fixed up at the station, and about 10 o'clock took a train for Morristown, where he has friends. He will stop with them to-night and return to Dover to-morrow to take further steps toward causing the arrest of the men who robbed him.

RIOT AND MURDER IN CRETE.

The Turkish Soldiers Killing Christians Indiscriminately.

LONDON, May 25.—The Times will to-morrow publish a dispatch from Athens saying that the long-expected disaster in Crete seems to have been suddenly precipitated. Since Sunday, anarchy has reigned in Canea, where the Turkish soldiery has poured through the streets, shooting, massacreing, and pillaging Christians. Among the killed are the Cavasses of the Greek and Russian Consulates. All the Consuls have telegraphed to their respective Governments asking that warships be at once dispatched.

The British fleet at Malta sailed for Canea to-day, (Monday,) and the British turret ship Hood will sail from Phalerum, Greece, to-night. Greek iron-clads will probably follow to-morrow.

Turkhan Pasha, the Governor of the island, is utterly powerless to restrain the soldiery, as he is on bad terms with the Military Governor, Izedden Pasha, who is suspected of being at the bottom of the whole trouble. The immediate cause of the disturbance in Canea is unknown and inexplicable. In that city there has not been the slightest provocation offered by the Christians to the Turks throughout the anomalous régime of the past six years.

The dispatch adds that the situation at Retimo is equally serious, and that sharp fighting is reported to have taken place in the vicinity of Vamos.

DR. G. M. TUTTLE SHOT AT.

The Man Who Did It Seemingly Had No Motive.

On complaint of Dr. George Montgomery Tuttle of 49 West Thirty-eighth Street, Charles W. Belgrave, a West India negro, was arrested last night.

The doctor and his butler were assisting the aged father of the doctor out of a hansom last Thursday, when Belgrave, who was standing opposite the doctor's house, fired one shot from a revolver, and then fled. The bullet was subsequently found in the street.

Dr. Tuttle was riding his bicycle past Sixth Avenue and Thirty-eighth Street last night when he saw Belgrave standing on the corner. He called an officer, and had him arrested. At the West Thirtieth Street Police Station the prisoner at first denied the shooting, but when on searching him a memorandum book in which was an entry of Dr. Tuttle's name and address was found, he admitted the firing, but said it was accidental. Dr. Tuttle said that he had never seen Belgrave before the time he fired the shot, and could not conceive the motive for the firing.

Miss Coghlan Did Not Appear.

Rose Coghlan, the actress, failed to obey an order issued several days ago by Justice McCarthy, in the City Court, directing her to appear yesterday in the City Court to be examined in supplementary proceedings. The order was obtained by George Leventritt, counsel for William B. Gotthelb, who recently secured a judgment against Miss Coghlan for $191, which he loaned to help pay some members of her company while she was producing "Madame" at Palmer's Theatre. Mr. Leventritt said that he would summons Miss Coghlan to show cause why she should not be punished for contempt of court.

Gold Still Going to Germany.

The steamship Trave, which will sail for Bremen to-day, will carry $1,550,000 in American gold coin, against which bills of exchange were sold here last week. Of this amount the firm of L. Von Hoffman sends out $1,150,000, and Heidelbach, Ickelheimer & Co. $400,000. There was a belief in banking circles yesterday that the United States Treasury Department would this week reduce the commission for United States gold bars to the rate formerly charged. Such a reduction if made will have a tendency to promote the exportation of gold bars instead of coin.

Heavily Fined for an Insult.

Police Justice Tighe of Brooklyn a few days ago said he would punish severely all who insult passengers on the trolley cars. Henry Hawkes, Jr., of 201 Prospect Place, and William H. Johnson of Seventh Avenue, were arrested last week for insulting a woman on a Flatbush Avenue car, and were arraigned before Justice Tighe yesterday. He fined Hawkes $50 and Johnson $100. The Justice says he will stop the annoyance, and will continue to fine men until they learn to behave themselves on the cars.

Busy Times in Woonsocket.

WOONSOCKET, R. I., May 25.—The works of the Marvel Rubber Company, owned by the United States Rubber Company, closed for six months, started to-day and soon will employ 125 hands. Every factory in the city, except the Harris woolen mill, is running now. The woolen mill burned recently at Nesonville will be rebuilt soon. It is not settled whether it will be rebuilt by Horace Kimball, owner of the site, or by Joshua Perkins, late lessee of the mill.

Mr. Eberstadt Makes Apology.

Edward F. Eberstadt, the Produce Exchange broker who addressed harsh and improper language to James Price, a fellow member, on the floor of the Exchange last week, tendered an apology to Mr. Price in the presence of other members yesterday, and the same was promptly accepted. There has been no official action taken by the Floor Committee as yet regarding the complaint against Mr. Eberstadt, and it is thought that the matter will be quietly dropped.

Good Business on the Canal.

ALBANY, May 25.—The canal traffic for the week between May 14 and 21 aggregated 166,570 tons, against 111,770 tons for the corresponding week last year. The increase in tonnage this year is in coal, wheat, corn, and oats.

IOWA TOWNS WRECKED

Many Lives Lost in a Cyclone at Midnight.

WHOLE TOWNS WIPED OUT

Narrow Escapes by People in the Path of the Storm.

TELEGRAPH LINES ARE DESTROYED

Entire Families Are Swept Away—The Inhabitants of Towns Take Refuge in Cyclone Caves.

SOUTHERN MICHIGAN ALSO SUFFERS

A Dozen or Two Lives Reported Lost in the Vicinity of Mt. Clemens—The Damage in Northern Illinois.

DES MOINES, Iowa, May 25.—A cyclone last night caused the loss of many lives in Polk, Jasper, and Storey Counties. The towns of Bondurant, Valeria, Oswalt, and Ankeny were leveled by the storm. Santiago was also badly wrecked, and lives are reported lost from that town and vicinity. The deaths in this neighborhood, so far as reported, are:

AIKEN, MARTHA, child of Douglas Aiken.
BAILEY, JOHN, aged twenty.
BAILEY, JOSEPH, aged twenty-two.
BAILEY, LIZZIE, aged eighteen.
BAILEY, Mrs. ROBERT, aged sixty.
BOLENBAUGH, PETER, aged fifty.
BOLENBAUGH, Mrs. PETER, aged forty-five.
MILBURN, THEOPHILUS, aged eight.
PHELAN, CHARLES, aged forty-five.
PHELAN, CHARLES, Jr., aged eight.
PHELAN, DANIEL, aged twelve.
PHELAN, MICHAEL, aged eight.
PHELAN, NELLIE, aged five months.
PHELAN, SUSAN, aged eighteen.
YATES, JOHN, aged forty.

Those injured are:

AIKEN, ANNA, daughter of Douglas Aiken.
AIKEN, JAMES, son of Douglas Aiken.
BAILEY, JOHN, aged sixteen.
BAILEY, ROBERT, aged sixty.
BAILEY, TEENEY, aged sixteen.
DICKEY, Mrs. MARTHA.
DICKEY, SOLOMON.
DICKEY, Mrs. SOLOMON.
DICKEY, —, daughter of Solomon Dickey.
OSBORNE, WILLIAM, and two children.
OSBORNE, Mrs. WILLIAM.
PHELAN, CHARLES, and two daughters.
SHELL, Mrs.

At Bondurant J. Bailey was so badly injured that he cannot recover, and W. E. Stott was horribly crushed, his life being despaired of. Mrs. Maxwell and two children were seriously injured in Elkhart Township.

Two houses were wrecked near the line of Section 10, Douglass Township, and the fate of the inmates is unknown.

When first seen at Valeria, the cyclone consisted of two funnels, which united just after leaving there.

Fourteen persons are reported killed in the three towns of Valeria, Bondurant, and Ankeny. The two latter towns are in this (Polk) county, while Valeria is in Jasper County, directly east. So far as heard from Slater is the only town in Storey County which suffered. Reports say the whole town of Slater was destroyed. The same report comes from Polk City.

At Santiago the storm was unprecedented in its fury. Three miles west of the town a house was lifted bodily from the earth, carried some distance, and thrown to the ground a shattered wreck. The entire family of occupants were killed. The roads are almost impassable from débris—fences, outbuildings, and branches of trees being swept together in piles.

The town of Granger was badly wrecked. The number of farmhouses wrecked between Valeria and Bondurant is very large. Mayor MacVicar has called a meeting at the Council Chamber to take active measures for the relief of the sufferers. A number of coffins have been shipped to Bondurant on the Great Western extra, via Berwick, the nearest point.

The storm in many ways was a remarkable one. It appears to have started in two sections. One of them came from the north and was a tremendous wind. Its first trace is found about a mile south of Ankeny, and twelve miles north of Des Moines. It seemed to be moving about due east when it began in serious force. The first place at which it did serious injury was at the home of J. L. Woods, a mile south of Ankeny.

The other branch of the storm contributed the rain. It started nine miles north of the first, and moved from northwest to southeast, following the Des Moines River. The two divisions met two miles east of Ankeny, and here they developed first the cyclone form, with funnel and tremendous force and roaring and electrical disturbances.

At Polk City and Ankeny considerable damage was done. At Bondurant much damage was done, but the serious loss of life occurred from Bondurant to the northeast.

The storm, after the cyclonic conditions were developed, swept across the country at terrific speed. It gave warning of its approach to all in its path until it got near Valeria, Jasper County, where the most harm was done. Here it came with such awful force that people who saw it say that the great black funnel hanging down from a blacker heaven tore across the prairie at a greater speed than the fastest express train. Nothing was left in its path. For several miles it passed through a dense forest. Oak and elm trees two feet in diameter were torn up by their roots or twisted off. Where a human habitation lay in its path the destruction was instant. As it approached the eastern part of its course it strengthened.

At Valeria, a little town of 600 people, the storm wiped out almost half of the town. The people were nearly all in the caves and cellars, but many of them did not even have a warning until too late. The loss of life was remarkably small, considering the number of buildings that were

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HAD TO JUMP OR BE CRUSHED.

Janitor Maroney Carried to a Third Story on an Elevator Weight.

Michael Maroney, janitor of the office building at 202 Broadway, had a thrilling experience yesterday, which may result fatally. The building is a five-story and basement structure, and some time ago was provided with an elevator, which is installed at one corner of the large light shaft and runs only from the first floor, between which and the basement, occupied by a tailor, is a heavy glass floor or skylight, which admits light below.

The elevator has given trouble lately, owing to some defect in a governor, which was recently fitted to the gearing, and yesterday Maroney, assisted by John Keane, the elevator man, tried to fix it. The trouble had been that the car could not be stopped, when descending, until it had reached the bottom of the shaft.

When they began work the car was at the top floor. After tinkering awhile, Maroney decided that extra weight was required. He accordingly stepped on one of the counter weights, and, holding to the wire cable, directed Keane, who was on the first floor, to pull the rope and let the elevator descend.

The elevator descended all right, but when the janitor had been lifted up one story he shouted for Keene to stop it. Keene tried in vain. The car continued to descend, and Maroney continued going up. He saw there was not room for his body to pass up the space in which the weights slide between the wall and the descending car.

His predicament was seen by a young woman typewriter through a window on the third floor. She cried out to him to jump to the gates at that floor. Maroney jumped and grasped at the iron cagework. He saved himself from being crushed, but he missed his hold and fell.

The glass plates at the first floor, though three-quarters of an inch thick, were shattered into a thousand pieces. Maroney hung on an iron crosspiece for a second, and then fell through into the tailor's shop, unconscious and bleeding.

The doctor was summoned from the Astor House, and an ambulance arrived soon afterward from the Hudson Street Hospital. The surgeon said Maroney's skull was fractured at the base, his right wrist fractured, and his right ankle broken. He was badly cut by the glass, and it was also feared that he had sustained internal injuries. He was removed to the hospital, where he was subsequently revived, but his chances of recovery were considered poor.

A JUROR DISMISSED "FOR CAUSE."

Mysterious Incident in the Trial of Barnett and Wenan.

Assistant District Attorney Davis created a sensation in Part I., General Sessions, yesterday morning by asking Judge Fitzgerald to dismiss Juror No. 2 "for cause." He held a whispered conversation with the Judge. There was no objection on the part of the defense, and Juror No. 2, whose name is William Knosel, was allowed to go.

The case on trial was that against Eugene Barnett and Joseph Wenan, charged with counterfeiting tickets of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company. Clarence Barnett, who was also indicted, has secured immunity by turning State's evidence.

Mr. Davis has had detectives watching the jurymen since Friday. He said that he had discovered something in the history of Mr. Knosel that rendered him unfit for jury duty. He would not make the information known, as it would, he said, injure the man. Mr. Knosel is a furrier at 32 Clinton Street.

The prosecution has about twenty-five witnesses to call.

HALF A MILLION DOLLARS' LOSS.

Aultman-Taylor Thrashing Machine Works Struck by Lightning.

MANSFIELD, Ohio, May 25.—The Aultman-Taylor thrashing machine works are on fire, and the indications are that the whole plant will be destroyed. Lightning struck the large warehouse and it was burned to the ground. All that portion of the works east of Main Street is on fire.

The loss will reach at least $500,000.

Crushed by an Elevated Train.

Alexander Woods, sixty years old, of 225 Twenty-second Street, Brooklyn, while standing on the elevated railroad platform at Fifth Avenue and Twentieth Street, Brooklyn, at 8 o'clock last evening, was seized with an attack of vertigo and fell in front of an approaching train. He was crushed under the locomotive, and was taken to the Seney Hospital, where it was said that the chances were against his recovery. The engineer, Joseph Granger, of 294 Fifteenth Street, was arrested and held to await the result of Mr. Woods's injuries.

Barred Horseless Carriage Parade.

The Park Commissioners at their meeting yesterday refused permission for the proposed horseless carriage parade, under the management of The Cosmopolitan Magazine, to pass through Central Park. A request from Isaac L. Rice to be allowed to drive his horseless carriage through the Park, for general use only, was referred to Superintendent Parsons for a report. Mr. Rice's carriage was taken to the Park and was inspected by the Commissioners.

Fatal Coasting Accident.

WORCESTER, Mass., May 25.—Elliott M. Sauton of this city, forty-two years old, one of the most expert bicyclists in this country, was coasting down Cemetery Hill, at North Oxford, about 10 o'clock last evening, when his wheel struck a stone and he was hurled headlong to the ground. He was picked up unconscious and carried to Oxford, where he died this morning from concussion of the brain. He leaves a wife and a son fourteen years of age.

Nash for Surveyor at Syracuse.

WASHINGTON, May 25.—The President to-day sent to the Senate the following nominations: John F. Nash of New-York, to be Surveyor of Customs for the Port of Syracuse, N. Y.; J. Ward Gurley of Louisiana, to be Attorney of the United States for the Eastern District of Louisiana.

Must Pay the Inheritance Tax.

WASHINGTON, May 25.—The United States must pay the inheritance tax assessed by the State of New-York against the property bequeathed to it to be added to the West Point military reservation. Justice Brown announced the opinion of the Supreme Court of the United States to this effect.

Speed of the Battleship Oregon.

WASHINGTON, May 25.—Rear Admiral Beardslee to-day sent a telegram to the Navy Department announcing the result of the official trial of the battleship Oregon. The official speed made was 16.791 knots, which insures the builders of the ship, the Union Iron Works of San Francisco, a premium of $175,000.

Condition of Moritz Pront.

Moritz Pront spent the twenty-ninth day of his cataleptic sleep at Beth Israel Hospital yesterday. He shows as yet no signs of awakening. His temperature, pulse, and respiration still continue normal.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

—Louis Morgan, colored, twenty-four years old, of Hempstead, L. I., quarreled with a gang of tramps in a box car on the Pennsylvania Road at New-Brunswick, N. J., last night, and before the trouble ended a trump shot the Long Islander in the breast, the bullet narrowly missing the heart. A second shot was fired by the same man, which entered the back of Morgan's neck. Somebody struck the injured man on the head, inflicting an ugly wound, and then he was thrown from the train. Morgan was picked up later and removed to a hospital, where it was said he was mortally wounded.

—R. L. Buxton, a white miller of Gaithesburg, Md., was injured and his wife and daughter killed by a Negro supposed to be Grant Allen, a convict. Bodies of armed men are seeking for Allen.

—At Norwich, N. Y., Patsy Carroll, colored, charged with the murder of Arthur Brewster, also colored, Sept. 12 last, was found guilty of murder in the second degree.

—The Connecticut Board of Health has condemned a herd of eighteen Holsteins on the Converse estate at Stafford Springs.

—August Geizal, a Buffalo contractor, was killed by a rock thrown out by one of his blasts.

MAY LEAD TO A RATE WAR

PLANS OF THE CONSUMERS' FUEL, GAS, HEAT, AND POWER COMPANY.

Great Interest in a Public Hearing by an Aldermanic Committee on Its Petition for Permission to Lay Its Pipes Throughout the City—Its Product Not for Illuminating Purposes—The Charge to be 50 Cents a Thousand Feet.

The Board of Aldermen's Committee on Lamps and Gas gave a public hearing yesterday in Part IV. of the City Court on the application of the Consumers' Fuel, Gas, Heat, and Power Company for permission to lay mains and pipes in the various streets and avenues of this city.

This hearing was the beginning of what promises to be one of the most important controversies that has engaged the attention of the Aldermen since the days of the Broadway Railroad franchise matter. One result of it may be a gas-rate war. Some of the Aldermen are of the opinion that such a contest is in view. Others are of the opinion that the Vanderbilt interests are in some way concerned in the Consumers' Company, and on the part of most of the Aldermen an intense and unusual interest is manifested.

This latter fact was clearly shown yesterday, when there were at least twenty-two out of the thirty Aldermen present at the hearing, including the members of the Committee on Lamps and Gas. This committee is composed of the following Aldermen: Mr. Goodman (Rep.,) Chairman, and Messrs. O'Brien and Noonan (Tam.,) Schilling (Ind. Dem.,) and Hackett (Rep.)

The Aldermen who are not members of the committee, but who were present yesterday, almost filled hte jury box of Part IV. of the City Court, and those who were not in these seats were scattered throughout the courtroom. At no public hearing by an Aldermanic committee in the last few years have so many Aldermen not members of the committee been present as there were at the meeting yesterday.

The privileges sought by the Consumers' Company are, according to the admission of representatives of that company, of enormous value. The company asks the Aldermen to give it permission to tear up the streets of the city in order that it may lay mains and pipes through which it proposes to furnish gas that can be used for fuel, heat, and power.

The company agrees to furnish the gas to city buildings for not more than 40 cents for each 1,000 cubic feet, and to other consumers for not more than 50 cents per 1,000 feet. It offers to pay to the city 20 cents for each lineal foot of trench opened for pipes. It also offers to extend its lines at the demand of the Board of Aldermen through any streets, provided that in doing this the expenses shall not be more than $25,000 a year. The company offers to submit its meters to the inspection of the State Inspector of Meters and agrees to do its work under the supervision of the Commissioner of Public Works.

While only asking the right to furnish non-illuminating gas, James P. Campbell, the counsel for the company, admitted at the hearing yesterday that the gas might ultimately be available for illuminating purposes if enriched properly.

Mr. Campbell opened the debate in favor of the application. He asked that the request of the Consumers' Company be granted in the interest of the people. He said that the introduction of the system would save the city much money, because it would materially decrease the amount of ashes that must be removed. His chief point was that the Aldermen had the power to grant the application in regard to the opening of streets. The law of 1882, he said, prohibited the opening of city streets except on the petition of two-thirds of the property owners in number and two-thirds of the owners of the front feet of the property. Mr. Campbell, however, contended that by an amendment made to the law in 1883 the character of the fluids, such as water, gas, and oil, which are carried by pipes for which the Aldermen could not of themselves grant permits for the opening of the streets, were clearly defined, and that, in his opinion, fuel gas was not included, and therefore the Aldermen could grant the application sought for by the Consumers' Company. Mr. Campbell was of the opinion that the Legislature, in making the amendments, had just such an improvement in view.

D. R. Sattele, one of the incorporators of the Consumers' Company, said:

Our company comes before you asking for a permit to lay mains and pipes in the streets of our city, not for an illuminating gas, for that field is now fully filled by the present gas companies, but for another kind of gas that will prove as great a boon for family use as illuminating gas proved to those who, in the olden times, depended on whale oil and burning fluids for their light.

We propose to furnish families with a substitute for coal which will at all hours of the day and night warm their houses and cook their food in a better, more convenient, and cheaper way than any method that has as yet been brought before the public. Our fuel gas is the coal condensed, and is prepared in our factory ready for use without the waste and the trouble incident to the use of coal, and with no coal dust or ashes to annoy the housekeeper. Those who have used gas ranges in our city flats and apartment houses know what a luxury it is to have a sure and steady heat without the trouble of making fires and watching coal stoves. They "touch the button" and a full heat is instantly at their command, and when their food is cooked they can instantly turn it off.

The great objection is that with gas at $1.25 a thousand feet, it is too expensive. Illuminating gas cannot be made at as cheap a rate as fuel gas, and in our petition to your body we limit the charge we make for it to not exceeding 50 cents a thousand feet. But that does not express all we mean to do. We shall lessen that price to such a sum as will convince every reasonable consumer that our gas is cheaper than coal. We believe that small profits make large consumption, and that in benefiting the public we shall reap our reward.

We hope to be able to supply the wants of the poor as well as the rich. Heretofore gas has been too expensive a luxury for the very poor, so they have used kerosene oil for their lights.

The question may very naturally arise in your minds can we afford to do this. There are now a number of cities and many large manufacturing plants, like the Waltham Watch Company in Massachusetts and the Disston Saw Works in Pennsylvania, and others, which successfully use fuel gas, and it is no longer an experiment but a proved fact. After a careful investigation of fuel gas, not only in this country, but in England, France, Belgium, Germany, and Switzerland, we have organized our company to supply our cheap fuel, knowing that it can be done, and profitably so.

Our fuel gas has no illuminating quality, it burns only with a blue flame, and all the gas is fully consumed. While the number of heat units contained in fuel gas is less in number than in illuminating gas, yet from the more perfect combustion, the fuel gas gives a better and more satisfactory result at a less cost than illuminating gas. Our fuel gas will be made from bituminous coal. Unlike water gas, made from coke and anthracite coal, which is free from all odor, and, therefore, dangerous to life in case of leakage, our gas will contain fully as much odor as illuminating gas which is enriched by the products of petroleum.

Hawley Pettibone, one of the experts of the company, said that the largest fuel gas plant in the United States is now nearly completed, in Bridgeport, Conn., and that a plant is in full working order in South Framingham, Mass. He said that the gas will be made from bituminous coal, and be of the same kind as that which had been used for years in mechanical work. The gas is similar to water gas, which is used for illuminating purposes, after it has been enriched with oil and hydro-carbons. He said that for heat the gas would be not only equal, but superior, to illuminating gas.

James Owens, whose voice has often been heard in political contests in the old Twenty-first Assembly District, said that he represented no one at the hearing but himself. He had not read the application, so he could not say whether he was for it or against it. He was a member of the Board of Aldermen forty years ago, he said, and at that time he had heard companies promise just as great things as this

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company does now, and when they got their franchises, they consolidated with other companies, as the gas companies had done. Mr. Owens protested especially against tearing up the asphalt streets. He also insisted that if the application is granted the city should get adequate compensation for it.

Mrs. C. L. Morehouse, wife of Dr. Morehouse of 258 West Twenty-fifth Street, read a paper in favor of the application of the Consumers' Company. She was evidently of the opinion that the company proposed to provide cheaper illuminating gas. She urged that the company employ no labor organization men, for the reason that a strike might leave the city in darkness.

H. M. Cross, who has been interested in fuel gas for several years, then threw a bombshell into the camp of the Consumers' Company. He said:

The fact that there is no representative of the opposition to this company here to-day convinces me that it is the general belief that the Board of Aldermen has not the power to grant the privileges asked for. I hope there will be another hearing on this subject, so that others can be heard. If it is so that the Aldermen can grant the power asked for, I will be able to represent a company that will be willing to pay an adequate price to the city for so valuable a franchise.

I am not opposed to fuel gas. I have long been in favor of it. It ought to be understood, however, that the gas companies are now furnishing gas for at least 20,000 gas ranges and gas heaters. Consequently the Consumers' Company will come into direct competition with the other gas companies, and this franchise will be a most valuable one. Furthermore, fuel gas will be just the thing for the Welsbach burners, very much better for them than the ordinary gas. The fuel gas is offered at 50 cents for heat, but it would take 2,000 feet of this gas to do what 1,000 feet of illuminating gas would do.

Mr. Peterbone said that perhaps the fuel gas would have only 60 per cent. of the power of illuminating gas in heating.

Mr. Satterlee said that it was not contemplated to charge more than 40 cents a thousand for the fuel gas. Mr. Campbell said that under certain conditions the fuel gas might be enriched so that it could be used for illuminating purposes.

The hearing was adjourned until 1:30 o'clock next Monday afternoon.

INSPECTOR MACKELLAR PROMOTED.

Is Now Brooklyn's Deputy Superintendent of Police.

Brooklyn now has a Deputy Superintendent of Police. He was appointed yesterday. The appointment was made in conformity with the bill signed by Gov. Morton two weeks ago creating the office. Former Inspector John Mackellar has been advanced to the position. The new deputy is one of the best-known police officials in the city, and his elevation was highly satisfactory to the members of the department. Commissioner Welles in promoting the Inspector to the new place spoke of his good work and congratulated him on his past record as a police officer.

The Commissioner then appointed Capt. Elias P. Clayton of the Coney Island Precinct Inspector. He appointed Clayton Captain the day before Christmas, 1894. The Coney Island Precinct will be under the command of Sergt. David A. Lawson, one of the best-known police officials in the city, for the present.

Commissioner Welles made changes in the various inspection districts yesterday. Inspector McLaughlin, now the senior Inspector, will have charge of the First, Second, Third, Eighth, Tenth, Eleventh, Fifteenth, Eighteenth, and Twenty-fifth Precincts; Inspector Murphy will be in command of the Seventeenth, Seventeenth Sub, Twenty-third, Twenty-third Sub, Twenty-fourth, Twenty-fourth Sub, Twenty-fifth Sub, and Twenty-sixth Precincts; Inspector Brennan will have charge of the Fourth, Ninth, Twelfth, Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Twenty-first, and Twenty-second Precincts, and Inspector Clayton will take command of the Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Sixteenth, Nineteenth, and Twentieth Precincts.

The Inspectors have heretofore made Police Headquarters their office, but hereafter each Inspector will have an office in a stationhouse in his inspection district.

The Central Office detective squad has also been subjected to a change. It has been in charge of Inspector Mackellar, but from to-day it will be under the charge of Detective Sergeant James Reynolds. The office was moved yesterday to the second floor of the Municipal Building, and the old room will hereafter be utilized by the Property Clerk.

It is expected that within a few days the Commissioner will make many important changes among the Police Captains, and many transfers are expected.

Deputy Superintendent of Police Mackellar was appointed a patrolman in 1864 on the Metropolitan force, and was advanced to the rank of Sergeant and assigned to the Eighth Precinct in Brooklyn in 1865. He was made a Captain in 1870 and Inspector in 1884. He is fifty-four years old.

HOW VAN RIPER WAS SWINDLED.

A Motion to Reduce the Bail of Mather Denied by the Court.

PATERSON, N. J., May 25.—Application to reduce the bail of Dr. Enoch M. Mather was made before Judge Hopper in the Passaic Common Pleas Court to-day. The Judge refused to make the reduction. Mather's lawyer, James J. Van Hoventberg, then announced that he would appear before Supreme Court Justice Dixon, now sitting in the Passaic Circuit Court, and apply for a writ of habeas corpus, and have the matter of fixing bail taken before Judge Dixon. He will ask for a reduction of the bail on the ground that it is excessive.

Dr. Mather was arrested on Saturday with Fletcher J. Emley of New-York and Francis M. Thompson of Brooklyn, on a charge of conspiracy to swindle Daniel Romaine Van Riper out of $5,000. The men were held on $5,000 bail each. It is stated that if Mather is released Van Riper's lawyers will bring other charges against him, so that he will be held further. The lawyers say that there is a probability that Van Riper will bring a second charge against the physician for swindling him out of $2,500 by selling him bogus diplomas and degrees.

How the alleged swindlers secured the remaining $20,000 of the $25,000 out of which Van Riper is said to have been swindled was partly told by his lawyers to-day. They said that the men induced Van Riper to insure himself for $300,000, saying that he would reap a big benefit from such a step. Before he was placed under a medical examination Van Riper paid the trio $12,000 in premiums. When he tried to pass the examination he failed, but other men were substituted in his place, and their names were placed on the policies. Then the policies were assigned to Van Riper. The several policies are in the possession of Van Riper's counsel.

Many School Inspectors Sworn In.

Mayor Strong yesterday morning administered the oath of office to his recent appointees as School Inspectors for the first five districts. Five inspectors for each district were sworn in. The Mayor has decided to swear in twenty-five appointments at a time until the entire 175 have taken the oath.

Plan for a Pier Roof Garden.

The Board of Aldermen's Committee on Docks will present a report to-day asking the Dock Board to build a roof garden over the pier at the foot of East One Hundred and Twelfth Street, to cost about $30,000, which will be about 250 feet long by 80 feet wide.

SUGAR MEN MADE HAPPY

THE SUPREME COURT DECIDES THAT BOUNTIES ARE PAYABLE.

The Question of the Constitutionality of the Bounty Act Has No Bearing on the Cases—Congress Had a Right to Make Appropriations to Pay the Bounties, and the Debt of the Nation Is an Honest and Equitable One.

WASHINGTON, May 25.—The sugar bounty cases decided by the Supreme Court of the United States this morning came before that court on writs of error to the Circuit Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Iowa. In both cases—those of the Realty Company and Andrew H. Gay—the court below gave judgment for the plaintiffs. The litigation arises out of the bounty clauses of the McKinley act, repealed by the Wilson law, and the Sundry Civil act of March 2, 1895, which carried an appropriation of $5,000,000 with which to pay sugar bounties on cane sugar made up to June 30, 1895, and $238,280 for beet sugar produced previous to Aug. 25, 1894. The cases before the court were test cases. The Realty Company represented the beet sugar men, and Mr. Gay, the Louisiana cane sugar men.

Counsel for the Government admitted that the plaintiff in each case had complied with all the terms and conditions of the act in order to entitle each to recover the moneys demanded in these suits under the act of 1895, provided that act was constitutional and valid. The proper disbursing officer of the Treasury refused to pay the warrants drawn upon the Treasury in these cases upon the sole ground that the act was unconstitutional. In this opinion he was fortified by the views of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia in the case of the United States ex rel. the Miles Planting and Manufacturing Company vs. John G. Carlisle et al. That company, which was a Louisiana corporation, engaged in the sugar business, claimed that the repealing portion of the act of Aug. 28, 1894, was not effective so as to cut off the rights of persons who had prior to its passage procured licenses for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1894, and had expended money thereunder. The company, therefore, applied to the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia for a writ of mandamus against the Secretary of the Treasury and the Commissioner of Internal Revenue to compel action on their part under the act of 1890. The application was resisted by the Government upon several grounds, among others, that the bounty legislation of 1890 was unconstitutional. The motion was denied upon all the grounds set up by the Government, including that of unconstitutionality.

It was by reason of this opinion upon the validity of the bounty legislation of 1890 that the Controller of the Treasury re-examined the rulings which he had previously made in approving bounty claims theretofore presented to him, and he had concluded to and did refer another case involving this question, then before him, to the Court of Claims for its decision in accordance with the provisions of Section 1068 of the Revised Statutes, but before that case reached the Court of Claims the present cases had been commenced and decided in Louisiana. In deciding the case, the Supreme Court of the United States says the question is one of the very gravest importance. The question of constitutionality should not be decided, the opinion says, without mature investigation, and only when absolutely necessary to the determination of the rights of parties. Continuing, the opinion says:

In the view we take of these cases the rights of the parties may be passed upon and the actions finally decided without our entering upon a discussion as to the validity of the bounty legislation contained in the act of 1890, and without deciding that question. For the purpose of the discussion of this case we think it unnecessary to decide whether or not such legislation is beyond the power of Congress. We are of the opinion that in either case the appropriations of money in the act of 1895 to be paid to certain manufacturers and producers of sugar who had complied with the act of 1890 were within the power of Congress to make, and were constitutional and valid.

At some length the opinion describes the condition of affairs existing at the time of the passage of the Appropriation act of 1895, citing the placing of sugar on the free list, and the substitution of a bounty on sugar manufactured at home. The act was approved by the President and no question of its validity was made by any officer of the Government having duties to perform under it. While the Wilson law was being discussed in Congress, the Court points out that no man could foresee what that law would provide, and in the meantime the season was approaching when the manufacturer of sugar must decide what to do. Certain things had to be done if he meant to avail himself of the bounties which might be payable under the act. At the same time if the manufacturer made application and obtained his license and commenced the manufacture of sugar, he could not be certain that the Congress might not strike out altogether the provision for the payment of any bounty, and leave him in such a position that he could neither manufacture with profit nor abstain from manufacturing without loss.

Continuing, the opinion says:

In our opinion it is not correct to say that no moral, equitable, or honorable obligation can attach in favor of persons situated as were the defendants in error here, when the act of 1895 was passed. We think obligations of that nature may arise out of such circumstances. We regard the question of the unconstitutionality of the bounty provisions of the act of 1890 as entirely immaterial to the discusion here. These parties did not at that time (when manufacturing under its provisions) know that the act was unconstitutional; they would not be regarded as failing to do their whole duty because they proceeded with the manufacture of sugar in reliance upon the bounty promised by the Government, under an act recognized by the officers of the Government as valid, and which they were at all times executing.

We are of the opinion that the parties, situated as were the plaintiffs in these actions, acquired claims upon the Government of an equitable, moral, or honorary nature. It is true that in general an unconstitutional act of Congress is the same as if there were no act. That is a very different principle, however, from that which we think governs in this case. The persons for whose benefit the appropriation contained in the act of 1895 was made are not, in the view we take, asserting the existence of a legal and valid debt against the United States which the act of Congress at one time based upon unconstitutional act of Congress. No such inconsistent and illogical position is taken. They are asserting that, by reason of the occurrences which took place before the appropriation, among which was the passage of the act of 1890, they were so placed before Congress, as to authorize that body to recognize the equities of the situation, and to pay their claims, which, while they were not of a legal character, were, nevertheless, of so meritorious and equitable a nature as to authorize the Nation through its Congress to appropriate money to pay them.

There was enough in the case as presented to Congress upon which to base the assertion that there was a moral and honorable claim upon the Public Treasury which that body had the constitutional right to recognize and pay.

Upon the general principle, therefore, that the Government of the United States, through Congress, has the right to pay the debts of the United States, and that the claims in these cases are of a nature which that body might rightfully decide to constitute a debt payable by the United States upon considerations of justice and honor, we think the act of Congress making the appropriations for the payment of such claims was valid without reference to the question of the validity or invalidity of the original act providing for the payment of bounties to manufacturers of sugar, as contained in the Tariff act of 1890. The judgments in these cases are right, irrespective of how that question might be decided, or of any conclusion that might be reached upon other questions suggested at the bar.

The sugar men are naturally very jubilant over this decision.

THE CLAIMS FOR SUGAR BOUNTY.

It Will Probably Be July Before Any of Them Are Paid.

WASHINGTON, May 25.—The effect of the decision in the sugar bounty cases by the United States Supreme Court will make immediately available for their payment more than $5,250,000. For the payment of the cane, beet, and sorghum sugar claims Congress appropriated $5,000,000. These claims amount to $6,111,505, and are classified as follows, cents omitted:

Districts.	Claims.	Bounty Claimed.
Louisiana	473	$5,591,617
Third Texas	13	123,812
Florida	9	5,655
California	3	293,208
Nebraska	1	45,087
Kansas	2	6,259
Utah	1	45,862
Total	502	$6,111,500

All these claims have been approved by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, and as the total amount allowed is larger than the appropriation, the claims will have to be pro rated or an additional appropriation made to meet them. When the bounty was repealed certain sugar producers had completed their production, and presented claims for bounty, and these claims, amounting to $238,286, remained unpaid. Of this class of claims, 4,540 were for maple sugar, distributed as follows, cents omitted:

District.	Claims.	Amount.
New-Hampshire	2,859	$81,282
Third Massachusetts	37	834
Fourteenth New-York	76	1,796
Twenty-first New-York	876	23,145
Twenty-eighth New-York	136	2,130
Twelfth Pennsylvania	15	268
Twenty-third Pennsylvania	237	5,284
Maryland	78	2,721
West Virginia	12	219
Tenth Ohio	28	740
Eighteenth Ohio	130	2,375
Fourth Michigan	50	826
Minnesota	6	159
Total	4,540	$121,779

In this same class were 33 claims for bounty on sugars other than maple, as follows, cents omitted:

District.	Claims.	Amount.
First California	6	$71,904
Louisiana	22	25,029
Nebraska	2	14,876
Third Texas	1	1,234
Florida	1	3,022
Kansas	1	436
Total	33	$116,501

All these claims of every class have passed through the office of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue and have been approved. They will now be forwarded at once to the Auditor's office, and thence to Controller Bowler for his signature. It will probably be July 1 next before any of the claims will be paid in the ordinary Treasury routine.

SALT LAKE'S MURDERER GONE.

No Trace of the Rev. Francis Hermann Since His Victims Were Found.

SALT LAKE, Utah, May 25.—The Scandinavian Church, where the murder of Henrietta Clawson and Annie Samuelson took place, has been visited by large numbers of people ever since the horrible discovery was made known on Saturday.

No services were held in the church yesterday. The human remains, together with the garter buckle and belt buckle which were found in the furnace, have been so identified that there is now no doubt that they are those of Miss Clawson. One of the razors and the butcher's knife, also found in the furnace, have been positively identified by the Rev. Mr. Mork as the property of the Rev. Francis Hermann, who is accused of the crime. Miss Samuelson's watch and a ring have been found in a pawnbroker's shop, where they were pledged by Mr. Hermann just before he left for Kansas. The police here have so far no further clue to the whereabouts of Hermann.

OMAHA, Neb., May 25.—Miss Henrietta Clawson, the young woman supposed to have been murdered by the Rev. Francis Hermann in the Scandinavian Methodist Church of Salt Lake City, lived in Omaha four years prior to going to that city, and still has a host of friends here, who have been anxiously awaiting for several months for letters from her, and not until yesterday was any intimation received that she had met a violent death. Mr. Thomas Erickson, a shoemaker, remembered her well as an active worker in the Danish-Norwegian Methodist Church, at Twenty-sixth and Franklin Streets, this city, and Miss Tillie Anderson, also living here, was an intimate friend of the dead girl, and knew her both here and in Salt Lake.

Miss Clawson, then twenty years old, came here from Denmark about nine years ago, and having no relatives in this country, lived with a family named Johnson, in the western part of the city. The young woman began suffering from ill health, and at the solicitation of Miss Anderson, who had gone to Salt Lake City, followed her there. Later, Miss Anderson returned, but Miss Clawson remained. A close friendship between Miss Clawson and her Omaha friends was kept up by correspondence for the past three years. After the Rev. Francis Hermann and his wife moved to Salt Lake City, her letters frequently contained allusions to their aid and friendship to her and their church work in common.

During the latter part of last Summer, the letters from Miss Clawson suddenly ceased without any explanation, although several letters were sent to her. Then, as a last effort to reach her during last Winter, Miss Anderson wrote her another letter, addressed in care of the Rev. Francis Hermann, because it was believed that it would surely reach her friend. But no reply came, and at every meeting of the dead girl's friends at their church in this city inquiries have been made about her. The last heard was that she was employed in the southern part of Salt Lake City, and nothing was known of her keeping house for the Scandinavian pastor.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., May 25.—No trace has been found here of the Rev. Francis Hermann, the Salt Lake minister who is suspected of the murder of two girls in that city. He is said to have started for this city, but police or church circles know nothing of his whereabouts.

READY FOR ITS SUMMER WORK.

Visitors Inspect St. John's Floating Hospital and Have Tea.

St. John's Floating Hospital is to have a prosperous season if the interest of the many guests who visited the big boat yesterday afternoon is a criterion. The hospital lay at the wharf of the Albany Day Line steamers, at the foot of Twenty-second Street, North River, gay with bunting of all colors, and a band played.

The Women's Auxiliary Association of St. John's Guild had invited all the old friends of the hospital and others whom it wished to interest in the work to a tea served on the boat from 4 to 6 o'clock. There was a cool wind and the hostesses of the day were in some doubt as to the success of their undertaking. But they had nothing of which to complain. Before the hour of the tea had arrived the guests had begun to assemble, and they continued to arrive in large numbers, in carriages and on foot.

The interior of the boat was as attractive as the outside. In addition to the bunting there were numerous palms, and on the upper deck an attractive tea table, under the direction of Sherry, made a bright spot with its white linen, silver, and crystal.

The little cribs in the wards for the children seriously ill were in perfect condition and apparently ready for their little patients, even to the white-capped nurse in attendance. In the bathrooms, the great feature of the floating hospital, the water was running in the shower baths and there was a plentiful supply of fresh towels.

The long tables in the lower part of the boat, where the guests—hundreds of mothers with their children—are fed daily when the hospital has begun its Summer's work, were set with knives, forks, plates, and bowls, and even in the small dining room reserved for the nurses, officers, and doctors, there were a pitcher and glasses, and a general appearance of being ready for service. The visitors were interested in everything.

Two endowed cribs had for the first time the large brass tablets placed at their respective heads, one bearing the inscription: "Bar Harbor Crib" and the other "Great Neck Meadow Club Crib."

The ladies on the Entertainment Committee received the guests and Charities Commissioner John P. Faure, to whose efforts are largely due the successful development of the hospital, stood at the gangplank the greater part of the afternoon.

Mayor Strong, who has been another enthusiastic worker for the hospital, was present, and other guests were Walter H. Stanton, William H. Field, James E. Chandler, Trustees of the Guild; Mrs. George B. Loring, the Rev. Dr. William R. and Miss Huntington, Mrs. Philip Sands, Mrs. Chickering, and Miss Julia Berwin.

The ladies of the Reception Committee were Mrs. John A. Lowery, Mrs. Stuart A. Coats, Mrs. John N. Beekman, Mrs. George Bend, Mrs. Edward H. Harriman, Miss Parsons, Mrs. Joseph Stickney; Mrs. S. D. Schenck, and Miss Frelinghuysen.

POMMERY
"SEC"
and
CHAMPAGNE NATURE (Vin Brut).

"The Champagne favored by ROYALTY in ENGLAND."

MAIL and EXPRESS, N. Y.

THE AGONY IS NEAR ENDED

CONGRESS NOT LIKELY TO BE IN SESSION AFTER JUNE 8.

Adjournment Might Take Place Before That Day if the President Should Act Promptly on the River and Harbor Bill—No Expectation that He Will Approve It, but He May Let It Become Law Without His Signature.

WASHINGTON, May 25.—Adjournment is expected by the Republican leaders in the Senate by the middle of next week or on the following Monday, June 8. Adjournment by the middle of next week can be attained only in case the President shall act promptly on the River and Harbor bill. The ten days available for its consideration before it would become law without his approval will expire Wednesday of next week. There is no expectation that he will approve the bill, but some of its friends believe he will allow it to become law without his approval. The two houses probably would be ready to adjourn in that case on the expiration of the Constitutional ten days. A veto message would have to come within the ten days, but it would require an additional day or two for the consideration of the veto in both houses and the passage of the bill over the veto. The friends of the bill are confident it would be passed over the veto, and point to the roll calls already taken in the two houses in proof of their assertion. The vote in the Senate was 52 to 9 and in the House 189 to 56. This is much more than the two-thirds majority requisite to override a veto, and it is not believed that many members would be converted by the arguments of the President.

The Democrats of the House might vote with comparative solidity to sustain the veto, but they would know that the Republicans had votes enough to pass the bill without them. There are still eight appropriation bills which have not reached the President, but their consideration is well advanced, and most of them will go to him this week. There appears to be a general willingness to terminate the session in advance of the National Conventions, and, unless something unexpected shall be received from the White House, adjournment probably will take place not later than June 8.

HOPE TO KILL BUTLER'S BILL.

Sound-Money Men Making a Stand in the Senate.

WASHINGTON, May 25.—Sound-money members of the Senate are entertaining a faint hope that that body will retrieve the reputation which it thus far has maintained for unsoundness in finances. They are hoping that the bill of Senator Butler of North Carolina, prohibiting further sales of bonds without consent of Congress, may be defeated on a call of the roll. This was the motive which led Senator Hale of Maine to consent to-day to fixing a time for a vote on the bill. The supporters of the bill felt that filibustering was being resorted to by its opponents when it was required that the Deficiency bill be read in full. Senator Butler, therefore, objected to laying the Bond bill aside and disposing of the Deficiency bill to-day. He had changed his mind when Senator Hale offered to fix a time for a vote, but unanimous consent was defeated by Senator Palmer, the sturdy sound-money veteran from Illinois.

The debate runs on without any fixed limit, but the sound-money Republicans do not believe it is worth while to filibuster indefinitely against its passage. One of them remarked to-day that the reputation of the Senate was so bad among the supporters of sound money that it would not make much difference whether the bill should be passed or a vote upon it should be prevented by obvious filibustering. On the other hand, a vote to lay the bill aside or its positive defeat would be such an evidence of returning sense as to improve the standing of the Senate and strengthen public credit.

The chances for killing the bill on a full vote are not of the best, but it possibly may be accomplished. The vote taken the other day on consideration, which resulted in 29 in the affirmative to 27 in the negative, was more favorable to the sound-money side than the facts warranted, because of the absence of eighteen silver men and only fifteen sound-money men. A full vote would have stood 47 to 42. The question with the sound-money men is whether this majority of five can be wiped out. A transfer of three votes would do it, and the vote of Thurston of Nebraska is regarded as already assured. The other sound-money votes will have to be looked for among such members as Hansbrough of North Dakota, Martin of Virginia, and Perkins of California. The last two, one a Democrat and the other a Republican, are perhaps likely to be obtained.

The killing of the bill in this way assumes, however, that every sound-money man will stand his ground, and that members from silver States, like Squire of Washington and Warren of Wyoming, who were absent on Friday, will vote their sound-money convictions.

Senator Elkins of West Virginia offered an amendment to-day, providing that hereafter in any sale of United States bonds the same shall be offered to the public for a period of not less than thirty days, and be sold to the highest bidder in case the bids shall be acceptable. This is the same proposition Elkins tried to saddle upon one of the appropriation bills in the last Congress. It was dropped because of the hint that it would result in a veto message. The silver Senators gladly would have stood by the amendment as a separate proposition, but it was too late in the session to make it worth while to sacrifice an appropriation bill and compel an extra session. They knew Mr. Cleveland would not flinch, and, therefore, permitted the amendment to drop.

DEFICIENCY BILL PASSED.

With Many Changes, on Which the House Must Act.

WASHINGTON, May 25.—The last of the general appropriation bills (the Deficiency bill) engrossed the attention of the Senate to-day. As reported from the Appropriations Committee, it covered items aggregating about $9,000,000—nearly twice the amount that it carried when it came over from the House. In its progress through the Senate to-day, the aggregate was still further increased by the appropriation of over $1,000,000 for findings in the French spoliation claims; and of over $500,000 for findings of the Court of Claims under the Bowman act.

The bill also was loaded down with amendments relating to private claims. The disposition to make the bill carry private claims was so marked that several Senators called attention to it. Mr. Hill, by way of satire, offered an amendment appropriating $50,000 for 50,000 copies of the "United States Red Book," published by James B. Lyon at Albany, N. Y. He explained in answer to inquiries that the book contained the likenesses and biographies of all the Senators and Representatives—"the finest body of men in the country." (Laughter.)

A point of order having been made by Mr. Hale, Mr. Hill expressed the hope that "the good-humored Vice President would do with it as he had done with the French spoliation amendment, and submit the question of order to the Senate."

The Vice President promptly submitted the question, and the Senate ruled the amendment out of order. Finally the bill was passed.

THE FREE ALCOHOL BILL.

House Engaged in Considering the Much-Discussed Measure.

WASHINGTON, May 25.—The session of the House to-day, under the rules, was devoted to District of Columbia affairs. That calendar was cleared soon, however, and the remainder of the session was spent in Committee of the Whole considering the bill to repeal that section of the tariff law providing for rebate on alcohol used in the arts and in medicinal compounds.

Mr. Evans, (Rep., Ky.,) on behalf of the Ways and Means Committee, offered an amendment providing for the appointment of a committee of three Senators and three Representatives to consider the question relating to the use of alcohol in the arts and manufactures free of tax and to report to the next session of Congress. In advocating the passage of the bill Mr. Evans stated that the section had been found so faulty that no regulations could be framed by the Treasury Department—as the language of the section directed—that would protect the Government, and that the Government might lose between $25,000 and $30,000 in claims for every day since it was enacted.

The repeal of the section was opposed vigorously by Messrs. Russell and Hill, (Reps., Conn.,) on the ground that it would be a reversal of one of the principles of the Republican Party in the matter of protection. The bill was not disposed of when, at 5 o'clock, the committee rose and the House adjourned.

Ten Sweet Caporal Little Cigars
for 5 cts.

SOLD BY ALL DEALERS.

Not one part but *every* part of HIRES Rootbeer tends toward making it the perfect temperance and healthgiving drink.

Made only by The Charles E. Hires Co., Philadelphia. A 25c. package makes 5 gallons. Sold everywhere.

TO TRAVEL WITH LI HUNG CHANG.

Louis Spitzel on His Way to Europe to Meet the Great Chinaman.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 25.—Among the arrivals here last night from China, via Vancouver, was Louis Spitzel of Shanghai, the sole representative of the Thames Iron Works, in China, who has been delegated by the Emperor of the Flowery Kingdom to go and meet Li Hung Chang, who is attending the coronation of the Czar at Moscow. He will conduct the great Chinese through America, and will come to San Francisco, where he and his charge will take ship for China. Mr. Spitzel is accompanied by his son and his secretary.

Mr. Spitzel will not be able to reach Moscow at the end of the coronation exercises, so he will meet Li Hung Chang in Paris or London, and, after being with him a while there, will start for the United States.

"Li Hung Chang has a retinue of sixty persons with him, including Lord Li and several other notable persons, besides his secretaries and followers," said Mr. Spitzel last night. "Li Hung Chang does not speak English, but he is so shrewd a man that it makes no difference in what language you talk, he knows from your manner substantially what you have said. He is an extraordinary character in every way, and he is bigger than the Chinese Emperor.

"He has been the real man behind China all along. He petitioned the Emperor three years ago for an army and navy that would meet the exigencies of the case. He saw what was coming and wanted to be ready. But he could not convince anybody that he was right. When fault was found with him at the time of the war, he produced copies of his petition to the Emperor. His position then was acknowledged as being right, and he is a bigger man to-day than he has ever been. They see that he is the only man who can reform China. I think there will be only one Viceroy, and that will be Li Hung Chang.

"The Americans have a chance to get in and build railways there. Li Hung Chang told me he was very friendly to the Americans, and tacitly said that he felt like favoring the people of this country. I will meet him in London or Paris, come back to Southampton with him, and then cross to New-York. We will stay there a short time, and then go to Washington, and, possibly, to Chicago, and thence will come straight to San Francisco. I want to say you have a good Consul at Shanghai in Mr. Jernigan. Minister Denby is also a very popular man."

Mr. Spitzel left to-day for the East.

BANK TELLER MURPHY'S TRIAL.

It Was Begun in Salem, Mass., Yesterday Morning.

SALEM, Mass., May 25.—The trial of Lawrence Murphy, charged with embezzlement and larceny of $55,000 of the Salem Savings Bank, of which he was teller in 1893, began to-day. Murphy was arrested last January in California. The day was occupied in impaneling the jury.

Murphy's irregularities were discovered Dec. 2, 1893. He was called into the Directors' room and confronted with evidence of one or two irregularities, but denied all wrongdoing. Asking to be excused to step into the toilet room for a minute, he seized $500 from a drawer as he passed, and, leaping from a window of the toilet room, went to the Essex House, where he had kept his team, and drove to Lowell, where he boarded the north-bound express and escaped to Canada.

He was joined by his wife and worked his way across to California, where he remained until discovered, Jan. 31, this year, when he was arrested and held for Massachusetts officers. He made an unsuccessful attempt to escape by jumping from a window in the Court House in San Francisco. The disclosures of Murphy's alleged crookedness and flight caused a great sensation in Salem, where he had passed all his life and enjoyed the confidence of all. He had from a schoolboy been employed in the bank, and had risen to the position of receiving teller.

JUDGE LONG'S PENSION SUIT.

A Motion that It Be Dismissed, Under an Old Decision.

WASHINGTON, May 25.—Judge Long of Michigan will in all probability have to begin his proceedings to secure a restoration of the rating of his disability and amount of his pension all over again. He brought suit against Commissioner Lochren, and it had been prosecuted through the courts of the District of Columbia, and found its way to the Supreme Court of the United States, where it is now pending.

By the decision of the court in the case of Lewis et al. versus Boutwell, Secretary of the Treasury, (17th Wallace, 604,) it was held, first, that on the death or retirement from office of the original defendant, the writ must abate, in the absence of any statutory provision to the contrary; second, a substitution of his successor in office as defendant will not be allowed; third, a suit which has abated must be dismissed. Solicitor General Conrad moved in the court to-day that the case be dismissed under the decision quoted.

Mr. Baker of Detroit, counsel for Judge Long, antagonized the motion, suggesting that the case be decided upon the matter of costs, or be sent back to the courts of the District, there to be dismissed without costs to either party. This was taken under advisement, and will be determined by the court at the next term.

Some of the Delights of Deer Park.

Delicious coolness, charming scenery, and fine sport are combined at Deer Park, the famous Summer resort on the crest of the Alleghenies, on the line of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. The neighborhood abounds with the charms of the wilderness, while the fine hotel buildings hold all the resources of civilization. The park contains 400 acres. Swimming baths, bowling alleys, billiard rooms, and livery stables are some of the features which have made Deer Park famous. The season this year will be opened on June 22. Further information can be obtained by addressing D. C. Jones, at the Baltimore and Ohio Central Building, Baltimore, Md., until June 10, and after that date at Deer Park, Garrett County, Md.

A FIGHT FOR THE YOUNG

THE CHRISTIAN ENDEAVORERS SEEK TO MAINTAIN STANDING.

Dr. Withrow Pleads for Harmony—The Report of the Committee on Church Unity Laid Aside Indefinitely—The Main Fight Is Over the Occupation of the Fifth Avenue Headquarters by the Junior Organizations.

SARATOGA, May 25.—The young people's societies had the floor to-day in the Presbyterian General Assembly, and their troubles and grievances provoked a prolonged debate.

Moderator Withrow on the meeting of the Assembly appealed to the Commissioners in the Assembly to strive during the coming week to be harmonious. He based this appeal upon the great number of telegrams which had come to him, urging peace and harmony in the deliberations of the Assembly. He said that thirty or forty such telegrams had been received by him this morning, and he declared that, if the week should pass without a clash of opposing parties in the Assembly, the Church would be more pleased thereat than with anything else that could be done.

The Board of Freedmen's Bureau report was considered, and recommendations in regard to its work were adopted.

The report of the Special Committee on Young People's Societies was again taken up. Chairman Breed had the floor. This question was raised at Pittsburg by a request for the formal indorsement of the Christian Endeavor Union, and for the establishment in the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian House of a young people's societies headquarters, with a board and Secretaries.

A special committee was appointed at Pittsburg, and a report was prepared adverse to the proposals.

A plan for the subversion and government of such societies as already exist in the Church was prepared by the committee and reported to the present Assembly. The Christian Endeavor forces were mustered to protect their interests in the Assembly when this question should be considered.

J. Willis Baer, head of the Christian Endeavor Union, has moved his headquarters from Boston—typewriters, clerks, assistants, and all—to keep an eye on the Assembly, and at the same time to engineer the arrangements for the Washington gathering of Endeavorers in July. The Assembly last week defeated one important provision in the report—the proposed plan for Presbyterian unions of young people's societies. It also adopted a clause forbidding the introduction of politics into the societies. The consideration of a proposal to prepare a plan for the union of all Presbyterian young people's societies was taken up.

The Rev. Dr. Lane of Westchester County opposed the clause under consideration, and argued for the discharge of the committee on the ground that the proposal of a denominational young people's society to take the place of the Christian Endeavor was unnecessary, unwise, and alien to the cause of the Church. Dr. Breed defended the report.

Dr. Howard Duffield and Miss Rachel Lennox Kennedy arrived to-day to be present during the consideration of the mission house matter.

Dr. William H. Hubbard of Auburn, editor of The Assembly Herald, obtained the floor to make a proposal. He read a series of propositions in regard to the Presbyterian Mission House. The first proposal recited that at Bar Harbor last September John S. Kennedy, in conversation with Dr. Hubbard and Secretary Roberts of the Home Board, proposed that if the Church was not entirely satisfied with the new building as an investment, and did not see its way clear to continue to own the same, that he was perfectly willing to purchase it at the price of its cost. Dr. Hubbard explained that Mr. Kennedy was out of reach of the telegraph, and that a renewal of this proposition was not possible.

The second proposition was from Miss Rachel L. Kennedy to the effect that "if the Boards of Home and Foreign Missions return to and occupy 53 Fifth Avenue as their official home, in the confident hope that the boards will continue to occupy the same as their permanent home, I will alter, enlarge, or improve the premises by changes or additions thereto so as to make them abundantly adequate to all their needs, provided this offer is accepted by the boards on or before Sept. 1, 1896."

In view of these two propositions, Dr. Hubbard offered for adoption a preamble and resolutions reciting that:

Whereas, The General Assembly feels that such an expensive piece of property might be the cause of great anxiety to the Boards of Home and Foreign Missions in the profitable management of the same, and that its continued ownership might not prove for the best interests of the causes represented by the boards, and

Whereas, The General Assembly further feels, from assurances from all parts of the Church, that contributions to the great causes of home and foreign missions are being affected by the boards being responsible for so large an investment, and,

Whereas, There is now a mortgage and other indebtedness on the investment, exclusive of the sum of $467,609.19 of the legacies of Mrs. R. L. Stuart invested therein, of $1,240,000, and the report of the Building Committee shows an actual rental as of March 10, 1896, of $63,470.75, exclusive of the two floors used by the boards and the chapel, and actual fixed charges as estimated of $117,520, and

Whereas, The premises No. 53 Fifth Avenue are now and have been for over a year past vacant, with no present prospect of rental or disposition of the same, and the rental value of the two floors now occupied by the boards in the new building is estimated by the Building Committee in this report to be $25,000 per annum, and the removal of the boards to 53 Fifth Avenue would be in the interest of economy; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the General Assembly recommend to the Boards of Home and Foreign Missions to sell said investment and to accept each of these propositions and carry the same into execution; and that the boards consider carefully the provisions of the will of the late Mrs. Robert L. Stuart, whether placing so much of her bequest in a permanent fund could be considered, and any amount of the same be applied to the payment of the debts of the boards.

Dr. Hubbard proposed that if it should appear that this could be done, the General Assembly recommends that so much of said legacies as are available should be applied to that purpose. The reading of the propositions was received with applause.

Dr. John R. Davies of the Foreign Mission Board moved that the proposals be referred to the Finance Committee, with instructions to report upon same until the two committees on Home and Foreign Missions should report.

Elder McDougall asked to have the matter reported upon to-morrow morning at 9:30 o'clock, and Dr. Davies consented thereto, provided the two Committees on Home and Foreign Missions and such members of the two boards as are here should agree after a conference that the subject was a proper matter for discussion in advance of the regular reports of the boards. Otherwise the Finance Committee should report to-morrow. This met with the approval of the Assembly, and it was so ordered.

The report of the Committee on Education was then read and received.

The Rev. Dr. Joseph Sm

A HUNDRED YEARS OLD.

Some Sound Scientific Suggestions to Men and Women Who Are Looking into the Future.

"How can I live a hundred years?"

Very happy most of us would be if we only knew the secret of the centenarian's life and now that secret has at last been discovered. A well-known scientist who made this discovery has for years past been investigating the habits of men and women who have reached advanced years. He has found that in nearly every case the people who enjoy the healthiest and happiest old age are those who make regular use of some pure stimulant.

"After middle life," he says, "the energies droop and nature requires stimulating and assisting. For this reason, old people who wish to be strong and well should never let a day pass without taking some pure stimulant which can be depended upon."

This is an interesting fact, and it clearly shows that scientific men are correct when they tell us that nothing compares with a pure stimulant for building up the system. They also tell us that the safest and best stimulant is pure malt whiskey, because it is not only a tonic, but a food for the nerves and tissues. There is, in fact, only one pure whiskey in existence entirely free from adulteration. It is known as Duffy's pure malt whiskey and thousands of aged men and women have testified to its remarkable strengthening effects.

Elderly people who suffer from stomach ailments or any form of weakness will find great relief from taking Duffy's pure malt. It is not an ordinary whiskey, but a pure stimulant, which contains all the properties that contribute to health and none that can injure. For this reason, in purchasing from grocers or druggists, beware of inferior imitations and insist on getting exactly what you ask for.

DOWNFALL OF JENNIE WORRELL.

Once Popular Actress Sentenced to Workhouse, but Later Released.

A middle-aged woman, shabbily dressed, dissipated looking and at the time intoxicated, visited the West Forty-seventh Street Police Station Sunday night. She acted boisterously and ended by asking for a night's lodging. She was put into a cell.

She was taken to the Yorkville Police Court yesterday and arraigned before Magistrate Crane. In answer to the usual questions, she said she was Jane Murray and had no home.

As Magistrate Crane was about to impose the usual sentence, one of the court clerks looked at the woman closely and spoke to the Magistrate. He had recognized her as Jennie Worrell, one of the once famous trio of Worrell sisters, who, thirty years ago, were among the most popular stage favorites in New-York.

The Magistrate looked at the woman with more interest himself then, and asked her if she had no friends. She said that she had none and was willing to go to the workhouse. She was accordingly sentenced to the Island for five days.

The sentence was not carried out, for later in the afternoon some friends who had known her as Jennie Worrell before she left the stage and was married to "Mike" Murray, came to the court and offered to see that she was taken care of.

"I don't know who the men were," said Mr. Crane last night, "but they seemed responsible persons, and I was glad to let her go. I would have discharged her when she was arraigned, but she said she was willing to go to the workhouse, and I did not want to turn her into the streets."

The Worrell sisters, Sophie, Irene, and Jennie, were popular performers in New-York and elsewhere soon after the war. In 1866 they took possession of the theatre on Broadway, opposite Waverley Place, which had been variously the Unitarian Church of the Messiah, a "Dusseldorff Art Gallery," Lucy Rushton's Theatre, and the New-York Theatre, under the management of Mark Smith and Lewis Baker. They called it the Worrell Sisters' New-York Theatre, but deferred their joint appearance there because of the success of Augustin Daly's "Under the Gaslight," which had been produced as a preliminary event to their first season. After six weeks or so, "Under the Gaslight" was withdrawn, and the Worrell girls appeared in a musical travesty, which soon gave place again to "Under the Gaslight," in the second production of which the sisters took the parts "created" by Rose Eytinge, Blanche Grey, and Rose Skerrett.

They retained possession of the theatre until 1868, but without much profit in the end. No one ever prospered long in that church-theatre. In after years it was, briefly, Daly's Fifth Avenue Theatre," (from January, 1873, to midsummer), because of the burning of the original Fifth Avenue Theatre, in West Twenty-fourth Street; The Globe, Harrigan & Hart's Theatre Comique, (burned, 1881,) and the old London Street. It has long been a grim-looking and deserted structure.

Before they undertook the management of the New-York Theatre the Worrell girls were little known here. They had been seen at a small and forgotten house called Wood's Theatre in the Spring of 1866 in the burlesque called "The Elves," Jennie, who was the best actress of the three, also appearing in "Nan, the Good for Nothing." They were daughters of William Worrell, a once famous circus clown. Jennie, the youngest, was born in 1850 in Cincinnati. They were on the stage as children, and had sung and danced their way into popularity in California and Australia before New-York knew them. The enormous popularity of burlesque after the advent of Lydia Thompson and her "British Blondes," in 1868, helped the Worrell sisters, as it helped all performers of their kind. For many years they were prosperous. Sophie married George S. Knight, a popular variety hall performer, whose specialties were a picturesque German-English dialect and a comic song, and who took to the dramatic stage in emulation of Joseph Emmet. Knight died in an insane asylum a few years ago. His wife's troubles during his illness were made topics of public talk. She lives in Orange, N. J. A daughter of the Knights has been on the stage in late years.

Irene Worrell married a son of Edward Eddy, the once famous Bowery actor. She and her husband have been living in the West.

Jennie, who used to be the best-liked of the three sisters, disappeared from public life long ago. She was married to "Mike" Murray, a well-known New-York gambler, who several years ago ran a gambling house in East Eighth Street. They were divorced later, though it is said that until recently Murray had been supporting her.

BURIED THEIR PET CROCODILE.

The Mascot of the Cadet Corps at West Point No Longer Lives.

WEST POINT, N. Y., May 25.—The whole corps of cadets turned out after supper to-night to bury Company B's pet crocodile. More than a year ago the crocodile was received from Florida, and it has been the Mascot of the battalion ever since.

It was kept in a convenient place, safe from the eyes of officers, and upon all great occasions was visited by the small band of devotees, who believed in its occult powers. Lately the crocodile had shown signs of failing greatness, and about a week ago the veterinary surgeon, who had been consulted, said that its days were numbered. He promised, however, to prolong the reptile's existence until after the Seventh Regiment game, but in spite of his medicines the crocodile turned over on its back yesterday and died.

The corps turned out and sadly followed their Mascot to the grave. "John Brown's Body Lies a-Mouldering in the Grave" and other mournful ditties were sung with great effect.

ARRIVALS AT NEWPORT.

The Vanderbilts Return to New-York After Inspecting Their Villa.

NEWPORT, R. I., May 25.—The villa of the late Gen. Z. C. Deas, on Easton's Point, was to-day rented to Asa M. Sypher of New-York for the season.

Col. and Mrs. Clement L. Best, Mrs. C. C. Pomeroy, Miss Pomeroy, Mrs. H. A. Johnson and Miss Johnson arrived from New-York to-night for the season. Mrs. George Henry Warren, Jr., John A. Pinard, and John R. Caswell also arrived from New-York to-day.

Mrs. E. H. Slater of Washington is the guest of her mother, Mrs. William Gammell.

Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt and the Misses Vanderbilt, after inspecting their villa, returned to New-York to-day. Atherton Blight and B. E. Huntington also went to New-York to-day.

DID NOT SEEK MR. PLATT

EX-SENATOR WARNER MILLER AS YET HAS NO STATEMENT TO MAKE.

Intimated on Arriving from Herkimer that He Might Say Something in Reply to the Latest Manifesto of the Tioga Man—Sought the Union League Club, Where Anti-Platt Men Abound—Trouble in Local McKinley Camp.

Ex-Senator Warner Miller came to this city last night from Herkimer. Politicians have been expecting him for two days, and they have been anxiously awaiting the meeting between him and ex-Senator Platt. As they look at it, Mr. Miller has opened a fight on Mr. Platt which will add marvelously to the interest of the campaign in this State. They were hoping Mr. Miller on his arrival would go to the Fifth Avenue Hotel, where Mr. Platt lives.

Mr. Miller has not yet repudiated the words attributed to him in the Buffalo interview. He is reported to have said that Mr. Platt could not control the delegates to St. Louis from this State and that there would be "no solid delegation," and he has, by his defense of McKinley against Mr. Platt's attacks, caused the politicians to class him as one who, while under instructions to vote for Gov. Morton, has climbed into the McKinley band wagon.

Mr. Miller reached this city a little before 9 o'clock. He did not gratify the curiosity of the politicians and hurry to Mr. Platt's hotel, but he sought the congenial shelter of the Union League Club, where anti-Platt Republicans are numerous.

Mr. Platt yesterday morning was out in an interview, in which he paid his respects to Mr. Miller. Mr. Miller said last night, as he walked over to the clubhouse, that he had read this interview, but he was not ready to make any statement in reply. He had nothing to add to the statements he had heretofore made, and he did not care to discuss the situation at present. He intimated that he might have something to say later.

Republicans say the chances of serious trouble between Mr. Miller and Mr. Platt were never better than they are at this moment, and they believe the prospect for a row gets brighter every day. Much depends on whether such anti-Platt men as John E. Milholland, Cornelius N. Bliss, Col Cruger, William Brookfield, Gen. Ainson G. McCook, Gen. Samuel Thomas, and their associates are able to effect a union of forces with Mr. Miller. The Herkimer statesman is put down as one who is "strong in the rural districts." The "hayseeds" are supposed to regard him as good enough to be Governor, or at least United States Senator, and if he brings such followers as he has to join Milholland, then there might be an uprising that would really plague Mr. Platt.

Then there might be in time, arise a rivalry between Mr. Milholland and Mr. Miller as to who should be the real leader.

There are signs of trouble in the McKinley camp thus early. It grows out of the formation of the provisional committee—the proposed new Republican machine, designed to take the management of the campaign out of the hands of Mr. Platt's committee. There is a hitch in the proceedings, and some of the more conservative of the McKinley leaders think a mistake has been made in the method of procedure. They say it would have been better if nothing had been said about a provisional committee until after the St. Louis Convention. They assumed that Major McKinley was to be nominated, and jumped to the conclusion that the State machine could not be trusted.

The country was generally informed of their move, and as some expert politicians look at it, the effect cannot be otherwise than a bad one. Major McKinley's managers in Ohio are said to have registered a protest against this premature action, on the ground that it will create the impression at St. Louis that the regular organization here will not support the Ohio man if he shall be nominated. It might do damage to Major McKinley at St. Louis, they say.

Mr. Milholland was in Canton, "kissing the rod," yesterday, and incidentally, it is said, getting on terms with the candidate that may make him Collector of this port if McKinley ever becomes President. In his absence it was said nothing would be done toward completing the organization of the provisional committee.

There is, according to ex-Senator Edmund O'Connor of Binghamton, some McKinley or anti-Platt sentiment in Broome County which may join in the present movement. Mr O'Conner was in this city last night. He is a Platt man of a pronounced type.

"The sentiment against the organization in my county is considerable," he said, "and it is not easy to say just when it may break out or how far it may spread, because it is impossible to say just how foolish some people may get at some time."

Senator E. C. Stewart of Tompkins County was also in the city yesterday.

"There is no McKinley sentiment in my section of the State," he said. "The mania has not reached us. An attempt was made by some of the McKinley boomers from this city to organize a branch of the McKinley League, but it failed."

It is said that it worries some of the old-time politicians who are willing to join an anti-Platt movement to see it headed by Mr. Milholland. They do not like the idea of letting him be the big boss of the anti-boss movement. They are not pleased at the thought that he is likely to get all the glory and divide the patronage, while they get neither.

ALASKA DELEGATES COY.

One Personally Favors Reed, but Will Vote for McKinley.

SEATTLE, Washington, May 25.—Judge Johnson, one of the delegates from Alaska to the Republican National Convention, arrived down on the steamer Alki and will proceed eastward from Seattle. In an interview last night with a representative of The United Press, Mr. Johnson said that while personally he favored Reed's candidacy, he would probably vote for McKinley.

"Mr. Delamater, Reed's henchman," said Mr. Johnson, "bitterly opposed my election because I would not promise him to vote against McKinley under all circumstances."

Mr. Nowell, the other Alaska delegate, is at his home in Boston, and was not aware of his election until advised by telegraph yesterday. He is reported to be favorable to Reed.

Quay Maintains Silence.

PITTSBURG, May 25.—Senator Quay came to Pittsburg to-day, arriving at his hotel in this city shortly before noon. During the afternoon he talked with a number of friends and acquaintances. He left for Washington this evening. To reporters, Senator Quay said: "I refuse to be interviewed and will not talk." Not a word of explanation was obtainable concerning the Senator's recent visit to Canton.

Declare for McKinley.

The Murray Hill Republican Club met last night at 603 Seventh Avenue and established a McKinley League in the Twenty-seventh Assembly District. Senator Pavey is the leading spirit of this club, which has over 200 members. The sentiment of the organization is that McKinley should be the nominee for President.

Hebrew Indorsement for McKinley.

TROY, N. Y., May 25.—The Hebrew Republican Club of Troy has unanimously indorsed the candidacy of McKinley for the nomination for President of the United States.

British Universities Club Dines.

The British Public Schools and Universities Club, composed of graduates from English institutions of learning, had a banquet last night at the Holland House. The Rev. D. Parker Morgan, D. D., presided. Dr. Morgan proposed the toasts, "The Queen" and "The President," and these were drunk standing. The dinner was in honor of Queen Victoria's birthday.

Hood's Pills

Are purely vegetable, contain no drastic drugs, and are easy to take, easy to operate. Rouse the liver, stimulate the stomach, cure constipation. 25c. The only Pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

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Buyers should not allow any other water to be substituted, but INSIST upon having the GENUINE bearing on the blue label the signature of the firm „Andreas Saxlehner"

WITCHING CUBAN PATRIOTS.

Beautiful Women Working for Their Country's Freedom.

Cuban soldiers with drawn machetes and carbines slung across their backs marched about the floor of the Madison Square Garden last night at the opening of the Cuban-American Fair, and were in marked contrast to dark-eyed Cuban maidens, dressed in all manner of pink and white gowns, who went about selling candy and flowers and "chances."

The opening night was a great success, and if the other days of the week show as large an attendance the cause of "Cuba Libre" will be benfited in a very material manner.

Fidel G. Pierra, Chairman of the Executive Committee, received a letter of regret from Gov. Morton, which was read from the end of the amphitheatre to the big crowd, and speeches were made by Tomas Estrada Palma and Gen. Daniel E. Sickles, ex-Minister to Spain.

Booths and tents about the floor, and the colors of "Cuba Libre" in streamers, flags, and bunting seemed to set the atmosphere on fire and shone with unusual brilliancy in the dazzle of the electric lights.

There was every sort of attraction there last night to coax the money out of the men's pockets. There were floral booths and candy booths, ice-cream pavilions, Arabian kiosks, Cuban Army sanitary corps tent, wishing wells, fortune tellers and gypsy camps, sugar-cane mills, insurgents' camps, art booths, and fluoroscope exhibits.

The live stock to be sold at the fair included a oat called "Cuba Libre," an alligator, a fox terrier called Cuba, a Shetland pony with a long tail and a loud neigh, ten Southdown bucks from Kentucky, the present of Gen. Gassito Marcellus Clay, taken Minister to United States Minister to Russia; 30,000 cocuyos, or Cuban fireflies, a handful of which will light a whole room, and last, but not least, a wonderful bird with an unpronounceable name, which eats nothing that is grown in the United States and likes to have its back rubbed all the time.

A model camp of the Cuban Army Sanitary Corps drew a lot of attention, chiefly because Mrs. Lee Villard Hill, who will accompany the next expedition to Cuba as a nurse, was in attendance in full army uniform. The uniform consisted of brown Holland bloomers, a shirt-waist, and leggins. Mrs. Hill looked very pretty in her neat costume, and was very active in explaining the mysteries of the hospital tent and outfit to the curious visitors.

At one end of the garden, hidden among palms and flowers, representing a scene in a tropical wood, with a small lake and wishing well, stood the gypsy camp. Beautiful girls, with dark skins and witching eyes, sat in the tent doors and told a man all about his past and his present and his future, and whoever gazed into the depths of the wishing well and recorded a wish in his heart went away with the knowledge that some day his wish would be fulfilled.

In connection with the fair is also a "Woman's Congress of Patriotism and Independence," of which Mrs. Donald MacLean is President and the Rev. Phoebe Hanaford Vice President. The Congress occupied the concert hall up stairs, and furnished an excellent musical entertainment, free to all who could find the hall.

At the extreme end of the Garden the Cuban Bohio, or native hut, attracted notice, forming the background of a small garden of palms, banana and coffee trees, among which were rustic tables and chairs, where coffee and Cuban drinks were served. Cuban soldiers drilled and changed guard every half hour, to the strains of martial music and Cuban war songs. They were commanded by Effingham Lawrence of New-Orleans, who served in Africa in the French Army under Gen. Gaston d'Harcourt, and is now a member of the Ninth Regiment.

BALTIMORES BEAT NEW-YORKS.

Doheny Pitched Well, Except in First Inning—Diamonds for Gleason.

BALTIMORE, May 25.—Doheny gave the Baltimores four bases on balls to-day in the first inning, which, with two singles and a couple of long flies, netted them four runs and the game. During the remainder of the contest he pitched in championship form, and held the locals down to five hits. The visitors secured two of their six hits in the second, and three in the eighth inning, earning all of their runs. Gleason was given an ovation by the 7,331 spectators, and a pair of diamond cuff buttons by the members of the Baltimore team. Score:

BALTIMORE.	R	1B	PO	A	E	NEW-YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Kelley, lf....	1	0	3	0	0	V'n H'n, cf.	0	0	1	0	0
Keeler, rf...	2	3	1	0	0	G. Davis, 3b.	0	1	2	1	1
Jennings, ss.	1	2	2	4	0	Tiernan, rf..	0	0	4	0	0
Brodie, cf...	1	0	0	0	0	Gleason, 2b.	1	1	1	2	0
Clarke, 2b...	0	1	4	0	0	Fursell, ss..	0	2	2	4	0
Feliz, 2b....	0	0	2	2	0	Clark, 1b....	0	0	10	0	0
Donnelly, 3b.	0	2	1	4	0	H. Davis, lf.	1	1	1	0	0
Robinson, c.	0	0	4	0	1	Doheny, p...	0	0	0	0	0
Esper, p....	0	0	0	2	0	Wilson, c...	1	1	3	0	0
Total	5	7	27	12	1	Total	3	6	24	7	1

Baltimore	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—5
New-York	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	—3

Earned runs—Baltimore, 1; New-York, 3. First base on errors—Baltimore, 1. Left on bases—Baltimore, 7; New-York, 3. First base on balls—Off Doheny, 5. Struck out—By Esper, 3; by Doheny, 3. Three-base hit—G. Davis. Two-base hits—Gleason, Jennings. Stolen bases—Keeler, Brodie. Double play—Farrell and Clark. Passed ball—Wilson. Umpire—Mr. Lynch.

Standing of the Clubs.

	Won.	Lost.	Per Cent.
Cleveland	18	9	.667
Cincinnati	20	11	.645
Boston	18	12	.600
Pittsburg	16	11	.593
Baltimore	17	13	.567
Chicago	17	14	.548
Philadelphia	16	14	.533
Washington	14	15	.483
Brooklyn	12	17	.414
New-York	11	19	.367
St. Louis	11	19	.367
Louisville	7	23	.233

Other League Game.

AT PHILADELPHIA.

Philadelphia	1	0	0	1	0	0	3	1	0	—6
Boston	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	—3

Base hits—Philadelphia, 8; Boston, 7. Errors—Philadelphia, 2; Boston, 4. Batteries—Taylor and Clements; Nichols and Ganzel. Umpires—Messrs. Weedman and Henderson.

Baseball Here Again.

The New-York and Brooklyn baseball teams will both be at home to-day. The New-Yorks will meet the Cleveland team at the Polo Grounds, and the Brooklyns will cross bats with the Louisvilles at Eastern Park. The New-Yorks will be given a good welcome. They have done fairly well on their first Western trip, and the "cranks" hope they will begin to pick up now and give the leaders a good chase. In Brooklyn a crowd is sure to turn out to see Manager Foutz's men give the Louisvilles a warm reception.

No Error in the Rules.

Thomas Fleming Day, editor of The Rudder and a member of the Huguenot Yacht Club, has written to THE NEW-YORK TIMES contradicting the statement that there is an error in the rules of the Yacht Racing Union. He writes: "I note in a late issue of THE NEW-YORK TIMES that a committee of the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club has announced that the term 'windward,' as used in Section 11 of Rule 27, in the printed rules of the Long Island Sound Racing Union, is a typographical error. As a delegate to the union, I should like to know what authority the committee has for making this statement. In the original, as adopted by the delegates, Rule 27, Clause 11., read: 'When two yachts, both close hauled on the same tack, are converging, by reason of the leeward yacht holding a better wind and neither can claim the rights of a yacht being overtaken, then the yacht to windward shall keep clear. It was so printed in the issue of Forest and Stream dated April 4. If the individual clubs of the union have the privilege of altering the adopted rules whenever they find, or suppose they find, an error, it is to be hoped that the council of the union will take measures to print and circulate a weekly errata sheet, so as to keep the members posted."

Wilmington, 15; Metropolitan, 2.

WILMINGTON, Del., May 25.—Wilmington defeated the Metropolitans to-day, not making an error. Score:

Wilmington	0	3	1	0	4	2	3	0	0	—13
Metropolitan	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—2

Base hits—Wilmington, 12; Metropolitan, 6. Errors—Metropolitan, 5. Batteries—J. Nops and Welch; Seymour, Standish, and Foster.

Hartford, 5; Newark, 3.

HARTFORD, May 25.—Hartford defeated Newark to-day by 5 to 3. Vickery allowed but three hits to be made off his pitching, but he gave five men their bases on balls. The score:

Hartford	2	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	. .	—5
Newark	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	—3

Hits—Hartford, 10; Newark, 3. Errors—Hartford, 5; Newark, 6. Batteries—Vickery and Bottenus; Whitehall and A. Rothfuss.

Paterson, 9; New-Haven, 6.

PATERSON, N. J., May 25.—Paterson won the baseball game from New-Haven to-day after an exciting contest, batting out four runs in the ninth inning. Wagner and Elton did good work with the stick, while Heidricks's work in the left field was of the phenomenal order. The score:

Paterson	4	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	4	—9
New-Haven	4	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	—6

Base hits—Paterson, 13; New-Haven, 7. Errors—Paterson, 5; New-Haven, 5. Batteries—McMackin and Elton; Garvin and Hodge. Umpires—Messrs. Mace and Jones.

Chicago, 15; Pennsylvania, 10.

PHILADELPHIA, May 25.—The University of Chicago defeated the University of Pennsylvania this afternoon at baseball. Chicago hit Pennsylvania's pitcher hard, and both teams made costly errors, which helped the run-getting. Score:

Chicago	0	0	1	1	3	4	0	6	. .	—15
Pennsylvania	0	0	1	0	3	0	0	2	4	—10

Base hits—Chicago, 14; Pennsylvania, 10. Errors—Chicago, 6; Pennsylvania, 5. Batteries—Clark and Jones; O'Donnell and Middleton.

To Race at Morris Park To-day.

The following are the entries for the races at Morris Park to-day:

FIRST RACE—High-Weight Handicap; six and one-half furlongs. Shakespeare II., 140 pounds; Rosedale, 129; Bowling Green, 122; Relief, 116; Whippany, 113.

SECOND RACE—For three-year-olds; selling; one mile. Eenamela, 109 pounds; Whipcord and Abuse, 104 each; Volley, 101.

THIRD RACE—The Laureate; five furlongs. Arbuckle, 121 pounds; The Friar, 118; Xmas, 118; Bastion, Haphazard, Horoscope, Domitor, and Torture, 111 each; Robert Bonner, 108.

FOURTH RACE—Handicap; one mile. Lake Shore, 116 pounds; Deerslayer, 113; Paladin, 111; Hanwell, 107; Aurelian, 103; Dutch Skater, 102; Mrs. Stuart, 93.

FIFTH RACE—For two-year-olds; five furlongs. Azure, 118 pounds; Katie W., 115; Gee Gee, 111; Eldolin, 111; The Manxman, 111; Euphemia L., Nay Nay, Fair Rebel, Robert Bonner, and Bleureuse, 108 each.

SIXTH RACE—One and one-sixteenth miles; selling. Copyright, Marshall, and Charade, 107 pounds each; Eclipse, 105; Captain T., 101; Buckrene, 101; Cromwell, 101; Prig, 96; Sue Kittle, 94; Premier, 85; Chugnut, 78.

American-Bred Horses Prominent.

BERLIN, May 25.—In the harness trotting races at the West End course to-day, the Consolation Stakes of 1,300 marks was won by Freda, 2.800 meters, in 5:03½; Atlas, 3,600 meters, was second, in 5:04 4-5, and Happy Thought, 2,600 meters, third, in 5:07½.

The handicap race for gentlemen's pairs, for 2,000 marks, 3,200 meters, was won by Original Package and Chris Kruse, 3,500 meters, in 6:37 2-5; Ulysses and Elfwood, 3,700 meters, were second, in 6:39 9-10.

In the race for the Maria Hall Prize of 1,500 marks, 3,000 meters, Max II., 3,000 meters, was first, in 5:24 2-5, and Dorissohn, 3,150 meters, second, in 5:29 7-10.

The Sport Prize, 1,800 marks, 3,600 meters, was won by Miss Bowerman, 3,600 meters, in 3:32½; Nominator, 3,750 meters, was second, in 5:34, and Snip Nose, 3,660 meters, third, in 5:41 1-10.

The Grunewald Prize of 1,500 marks, 2,600 meters, was won by Live, 2,700 meters, in 4:15 3-10; Lutsch, 2,650 meters, was second, in 4:25¼, and Lucy W., 2,750 meters, third, in 4:21 9-10.

Yachts Reported.

CITY ISLAND, N. Y., May 25.—Passed East—Steam yachts Katrina, Henry F. Noyes; Allegra, C. M. Pratt; Cosetté, F. L. Osgood; Nealra, Charles A. Gould; Tolnette, Robert D. Evans, and Thespia; sloop yachts Olga, C. P. Buchanan; Banshee, Henry Doscher, and yawl Kwasind, A. J. Hyde.

Passed West—Steam yachts Almy, Frederick Gallatin; Aquilo, George A. Thayer; Orieta, E. R. Ladew; Forget-Me-Not, W. H. and G. P. Butler; Reverie, Frederick G. Bourne, and Elsie, Miss E. L. Breese.

Seeley's English Half-Rater.

The half-rater built by Sibbick of Cowes for H. B. Seeley of the Larchmont Yacht Club, was brought over on the steamship New-York, and yesterday was taken to Larchmont on a tug and will be fitted out at once. The English boat will take part in all the open regattas, but will not be eligible for the trial races to select a boat to defend the Seawanhaka Cup against G. H. Duggan, the Canadian challenger.

Schuetzenfest at Paterson.

PATERSON, N. J., May 25.—The sixteenth annual Schuetzenfest of the Germania Schuetzenbund, Washington Rifles of New-Jersey, was held here to-day. The German residents turned out in large number, decorated their houses and put a stop to business, and the city had a holiday appearance. At noon a parade was held through the principal streets. Fully 3,000 men were in line, shooting societies from Newark, Jersey City, Elizabeth, Trenton, Camden, and New-Brunswick taking part.

The men marched to Saal's Park, where they were received by State President Valentine Holzapfel of Newark and Mayor Braun. The afternoon was spent in prize-shooting and dancing.

Parct Is Southern Champion.

WASHINGTON, May 25.—Despite the unfavorable weather and frequent showers, the final match in the lawn tennis tournament for the championship of the Southern States was played here this afternoon on the courts of the Bachelor's Lawn Tennis Club. Frank Geoghegan, the Washington player who beat Davidson on Saturday, was opposed by J. Parmley Paret of New-York, and beaten in three straight sets. A. H. S. Post, of Baltimore, who won the challenge bowl last Spring, defaulted in the challenge round, so Paret gets the trophy without another match. The score follows:

Championship singles—Final round.—J. Parmley Paret of New-York beat Frank Geoghegan of Washington—6—0, 6—2, 6—4.

Challenge round—J. Parmley Paret (challenger) beat A. H. S. Post (holder) by default.

Bicycles Count as Ball.

The new security law will be a boon to "scorchers." It will enable them to leave their wheels with the police official before whom they are first brought on being arrested pending their arraignment before the court. The new law is Chapter 440 of the Laws of 1896, amending Section 554 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, and is to the effect that all persons arrested for violations of city ordinances may leave personal property of twice the value of the largest fine that can be imposed as security for their appearance for trial.

New Uniforms in the Tombs.

All the Tombs keepers, guards, messengers, and runners, and even the prisoners who serve as waiters and cooks, appeared in new uniforms yesterday. All the keepers and guards now wear double-breasted blue coats and blue trousers. The gilt buttons of the coats bear the insignia of the Department of Correction. The messengers and runners wear single-breasted blouses and blue trousers. The seventy waiters and ten cooks from the workhouse wear white duck blouses, trousers, and caps. All of the uniforms were made in the penitentiary.

Cotton Markets.

GALVESTON, May 25.—Cotton quiet; middling, 7 9-16c; low middling, 7 5-16c; good ordinary, 6 13-16c; net and gross receipts, 98 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 6,113 bales; sales, none; stock, 17,779 bales.

SAVANNAH, May 25.—Cotton quiet; middling, 7⅝c; low middling, 7 7-16c; good ordinary, not quoted; net and gross receipts, 297 bales; exports, coastwise, 187 bales; sales, 58 bales; stock, 10,818 bales.

NEW-ORLEANS, May 25.—Cotton steady; good middling, 7⅝c; middling, 7 9-16c; low middling, 7⅜c; good ordinary, 7 1-16c; net and gross receipts, 916 bales; sales, 3,700 bales; stock, 120,284 bales.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

Ten of the Metropolitan Traction Cars to Have Air Motors.

Ten cars belonging to the Metropolitan Traction Company in this city have been sent to Worcester, Mass., to be equipped with the compressed-air motor, which has undergone recent satisfactory tests. The traction company has arranged with the Compressed Air Motor Company to operate these cars on the Lenox Avenue line for a while, in order that the practical utility of the new motor may be thoroughly demonstrated.

The motor company will assume entire responsibility for the running of the motor cars until such time as President Vreeland and his associates become satisfied that their permanent introduction on some of the New-York City lines is practicable. It is not proposed to substitute the air motor for the Metropolitan Traction lines that are now operated by cable. John D. Crimmins, one of the moving spirits in the Metropolitan Traction Company, said yesterday:

"Our company would not care to take the risk of introducing the compressed-air system on Broadway, and probably neither that line nor the Lexington Avenue line will be changed, at least not for the present. Those plants were put in at great expense, and we shall make no change more radical than the introduction of certain improvements, especially in the methods of going around curves, which will do away with much of the present complaint. On all the streets, however, which are not provided with either cable or underground trolley the company is thinking very seriously of using entirely compressed air."

It is expected that the ten cars sent to Worcester will be equipped within a month or six weeks, and they will be put into operation on the Lenox Avenue line at once. In some of the tests made under the eyes of officers of the traction company the compressed-air motor exerted a pressure of 2,000 pounds, whereas the maximum pressure heretofore has been 450 pounds.

Northern Pacific Reorganization.

WASHINGTON, May 25.—The sub-committee of the House Judiciary Committee, which has had under consideration for some days the joint resolution to reorganize the Northern Pacific Railway, practically decided to-day, in view of the importance of the subject and the lateness of the session, to allow the matter to remain in abeyance for the present, at least. One of the objections to the resolution is based on the circumstance that the present charter requires that the land be sold at public auction to the highest bidder. The joint resolution before the committee requires the sale of this land at a price not exceeding $2.50 an acre. The committee feels, therefore, that, if the joint resolution were adopted, the company could form a syndicate and buy in this property, and thus establish a monopoly over the coal and timber lands of half a continent. In view of these and other objections which were advanced to-day, no further action is likely to be taken by the committee, although the subject may be considered by the full committee at to-morrow's meeting.

Switching and Terminal Charges.

WASHINGTON, May 25.—A petition to the Supreme Court of the United States for a writ of certiorari to the Seventh Circuit Court of Apeals, filed to-day, involves an important and far-reaching question affecting freight-rate charges. The railroads centring in Chicago add $2 a car for switching or terminal charges to the sum named in the bill of lading as freight charges. Against this practice a number of live stock shippers protested, and some of them brought suit against the receivers of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Road, doing business at Baltimore, who won the challenge bowl last Spring, defaulted in the challenge round, so Paret gets the trophy without another match. The score follows:

Championship singles—Final round.—J. Parmley Paret of New-York beat Frank Geoghegan of Washington—6—0, 6—2, 6—4.

Challenge round—J. Parmley Paret (challenger) beat A. H. S. Post (holder) by default.

asking the court to direct them to discontinue the collecting of said charge of $2 a car. The Circuit Court made the order requested, but the Court of Appeals reversed that action, holding that the charge complained of was legal.

The shippers now ask the Supreme Court of the United States to take jurisdiction of and pass upon the case. The decision means many hundred thousands of dollars to the railroads of the United States.

Electric Road Restrained.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., May 25.—Justice J. O. Dykman of the Supreme Court this morning handed down his decision in the action brought by Anna M. Secor against the village of Pelham Manor and others to set aside a consent granted March 11, 1896, by the Board of Trustees of the village to the Westchester Electric Railroad Company for the construction of an electric railroad upon certain of the streets of the village, and to restrain, pending the trial, the Trustees and railroad company from doing any act under the terms of the consent. The motion is granted, on the ground that due and legal notice had not been given of the matter by publication in the necessary newspapers.

Strengthening Ninth Avenue Elevated.

The work of replacing the old girders in the elevated railroad structure in Ninth Avenue, from Forty-first to Fifty-first Street, with heavier and stronger girders, has been in progress for several days. Last year and the year before, other sections of the Ninth Avenue Road were strengthened in this manner, and it is the intention of the Manhattan Railway management to gradually replace all of the original light girders with girders of greater weight and strength.

East-Bound Freight Shipments.

The aggregate shipments of dead freight out of Chicago, east-bound, last week, were 49,305 tons, compared with 50,794 tons the previous week, and 47,213 tons last year. The Lake Shore hauled 7,453 tons, the Pan Handle 6,311 tons, the Grand Trunk 6,018 tons, Pittsburg and Fort Wayne 5,913 tons, the Wabash 5,732 tons, Erie Railroad 4,317 tons, Baltimore and Ohio 4,045 tons, Michigan Central 3,578 tons, Nickel Plate 3,800 tons, and the Big Four 2,138 tons.

Consolidation in Toledo.

TOLEDO, Ohio, May 25.—Blair & Co. of New-York, who recently purchased for $1,500,000 the Toledo Electric Street Railway Company's lines, have consolidated with the Toledo Traction Company, the chief officers of which are N. B. Ream and W. F. Hale of Chicago, and which is the oldest street railway corporation here. It is said a new company, with a capital stock of $5,000,000, will be organized.

Railroad Men and Matters.

—An attractive book, giving descriptions of hotel and boarding house rates in the mountains of Western North Carolina is now being distributed by the passenger department of the Southern Railway system, whose Piedmont Air Line reaches all of those mountain resorts within a few hours. Such resorts as Asheville are making their annual preparations for the reception and entertainment of Summer visitors. R. D. Carpenter, at 271 Broadway, is the General Agent of the Southern Railway in this city.

—Judge Dunne, in Chicago, handed

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

AMERICAN—The Mikado—8:00.
BROADWAY—El Capitan—8:15.
DALY'S—Prestidigitation—8:15.
EDEN MUSEE—Waxworks and Concerts—2:30 P. M. and 8:00 P. M.
GARRICK—Thoroughbred—8:30.
GRAND CENTRAL PALACE—Electrical Show—1:00 P. M. to 10:30 P. M.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—Mavourneen—8:00.
HAMMERSTEIN'S OLYMPIA—Eidoloscope—Vaudeville—8:15.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—Robin Hood—8:15.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Vitascope—Vaudeville—8:00.
POLO GROUNDS—Baseball—4:00.
PROCTOR'S PLEASURE PALACE—Vaudeville—12:00 M. to 12:00 P. M.
TERRACE GARDEN—Die Fledermaus—7:30.

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To Tow Coal to Montreal.

From The Philadelphia Ledger.

An unusual thing in shipping circles is the chartering of the steamer Joseph L. Colby to tow three coal-laden barges from this port to Montreal, Canada. This will be one of the longest runs on record for a steamer to tow barges, the distance being about 1,600 miles. The total amount of coal to be taken out is 5,500 tons, and the rate for carrying it is $1 per ton. After the coal has been discharged at Montreal the steamer and barges will go to the great lakes, where they will be engaged in the carrying of iron ore.

YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURE.

The following records are taken from THE NEW-YORK TIMES's thermometer, which is placed on the face of THE TIMES Building, opposite the Franklin Statue, 3 feet above the street level, and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, which is 285 feet above the street level. Both records show the changes of temperature for the 24 hours ended at midnight, and that of the Weather Bureau gives the temperature on the corresponding date last year:

	Weather Bureau. 1895.	TIMES. 1896.	TIMES. 1895.
8 A. M.	57	49	51
6 A. M.	58	47	52
9 A. M.	62	55	58
12 M.	65	57	63
4 P. M.	63	54	61
6 P. M.	60	52	58
9 P. M.	59	52	57
12 P. M.	60	56	58

Average temperature in Printing House Square yesterday 57.25
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau yesterday 53.00
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau for corresponding date last year 61.00
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau for corresponding date for last twenty years 62.00

PROBABILITIES FOR TO-DAY.

To-day's weather in this city, as indicated by the Weather Bureau report: Cloudy, with Light Rains; Warmer.

For "The Weather Forecast" complete see Page 3, Column 6.

TWELVE PAGES.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, MAY 26, 1896.

The Times does not undertake to return rejected manuscripts. In all cases where a return of manuscript is desired postage must be inclosed.

READERS GOING OUT OF TOWN.

To readers of The New-York Times leaving the city for the Summer the paper will be mailed, daily and Sunday, for 90 cents per month, and the address changed as often as desired.

HOW MUCH WOULD THEY PAY?

How large a price, in the form of silver legislation, are the Republican protected manufacturers willing to pay for a revision of the tariff? We notice that one Republican manufacturer, who is a delegate to the St. Louis Convention, is willing even to sacrifice the gold standard if the overthrow of that standard shall be the price which must be paid for an increase of tariff duties the average ad valorem rate of which is now 41.75 per cent., as against the McKinley tariff's annual average of 48.66 per cent. And this manufacturer lives in Masachusetts! We refer to M. V. B. JEFFERSON, a delegate from the Third District in that State, and a manufacturer of cotton goods in the town of Holden, a few miles from the City of Worcester.

This gentleman, yesterday's dispatches say, remarks in a published interview that "protection is the most important issue, and that in order to get a platform for a sufficient tariff he will favor the free coinage of silver." Bearing—as his initials indicate—the names of two Presidents, residing in the enlightened and progressive State of Massachusetts, and so prominent there that he has been chosen to represent Senator HOAR's city and district in the National Convention, he is ready to break down the gold standard and give the people of his country fifty-cent dollars if thereby he can procure higher tariff duties! Mr. JEFFERSON, it is reported, has in North Adams, Mass., an intimate friend, Mr. WILLIAM B. PLUNKETT, also engaged in the manufacture of cotton goods, who is a personal friend of Mr. MCKINLEY and who very recently returned from a visit to that candidate at his home, in Canton, Ohio. As the publication of Mr. JEFFERSON's opinions promptly followed the return of Mr. PLUNKETT from Ohio, it is suggested that they may have been inspired by Mr. MCKINLEY's views as to the exigencies of the situation.

By the way, it should be mentioned that the average duty on cotton goods in the present tariff is 46.79 per cent.; that the present cotton-goods schedule was prepared by the Republicans themselves and has been called by Republican leaders "the most scientific" arrangement of tariff rates on cotton manufactures ever embodied in a tariff; and that the imports of manufactures of cotton were less in the first fiscal year of the new tariff than in the year 1893, when the McKinley duties were in force.

While we are not ready to believe that there are many manufacturers who would assist in overthrowing or even in undermining the gold standard if they could obtain higher tariff duties in no other way, the utterances of this delegate in Massachusetts should not be overlooked by those who know how the McKinley tariff policy is and must be related to the silver movement. It may be that this delegate's friend was not informed by Mr. MCKINLEY or his managers that it was necessary to make a platform that should permit legislation for silver in the next Congress, and that he bore no such message to the delegate who now announces his willingness to support a free-coinage platform in order that a higher tariff may be procured. But it is plain, nevertheless, that this is the logic of the situation.

Mr. MCKINLEY knows that his party, with himself as its successful candidate, will be most positively committed to tariff revision and will not be able to revise the tariff unless it shall at the same time "protect" silver by another Silver Purchase act or by legislation even more injurious to public interests. Republican manufacturers who are well informed concerning the currency question and who realize how industry and business would suffer if the gold standard should be overthrown or even attacked and undermined by new silver laws will not be crazy enough to approve the payment of such a price for higher tariff rates. But some are not well informed on this subject, some have been misled, and others are prevented by their absurd partisan tariff mania from thoughtfully and fairly considering any question of National finance.

THE JUDGES REVIEWED.

The Judges of the Appellate Division wasted no time in framing polite phrases when they pronounced the death sentence of the plans of the Rapid Transit Commission. They are easily outdone in courtesy by the statement put forth by the commission yesterday. The Commissioners are entirely respectful, though they show a just resentment. They bow in submission to a higher ruling, but they set themselves right upon the record. There were errors and misrepresentations in the decision. The Commissioners point them out. There were exaggerations in Justice RUMSEY's treatment of the question of debt limit. The Commissioners, in reply, quote from their address of October, 1894, a paragraph that deprives the Judge's alarmist reasoning of its point and force.

Not to put too fine a point on it, the Commissioners demonstrate that in so far as the decision condemns their plan because "no system of rapid transit will be useful unless it shall traverse the whole city and connect one end with the other," it is absurd; that in so far as it accuses them of possessing a disposition to "enter upon this enterprise regardless of and in utter ignorance of the cost," it is mistaken, and that in so far as it declares against the underground road on the ground that its construction would carry the city's debt near to or beyond the Constitutional limit, it ignores facts and experience.

This destructive review of the work of the Appellate Judges passes by in silence, however, the most vulnerable of all the points to be considered. This is the point of view of the five Justices who concurred in the decision. If these learned men could have lifted their eyes from the scrutiny of narrow technical, sordid, penny-wise and pound-foolish considerations, the larger interests of a great city that is soon to be much greater would have met their gaze, and we cannot doubt that they would have employed their discretionary power to promote, not to arrest, the municipal development.

EXPENSES AND REVENUE.

It is reported in Washington that the President may veto the River and Harbor bill and improve the opportunity to make some remarks about appropriations, revenue, and the failure of Congress to respond to his recommendations. While these remarks, if he shall make them, will be addressed to both houses, it is the Senate which especially deserves to be reminded of shortcomings.

The sums carried by the several appropriation bills have been very largely increased by the Senate after the passage of the bills in the House. For example, the House's allowance of about $4,800,000 in the latest of these measures was enlarged in the Senate by the addition of more than $4,000,000. Owing chiefly to the Senate's action, the entire amount appropriated thus far during this session is more than $520,000,000, and exceeds the total of the appropriations made during the first session of any preceding Congress. Provision has been made, in addition, for the expenditure of more than $90,000,000 under contracts in coming years.

While the Senate has not been restrained by its knowledge of the fact that the revenue is not sufficient to meet current expenses under smaller annual appropriations, it has repeatedly refused even to consider any proposition designed to increase the Government's receipts. The House did pass a tax measure—the Dingley tariff bill—which would have added something to the revenue, although in our opinion this method of increasing the receipts was highly objectionable and the bill ought not to have become a law; but the Senate bluntly refused even to consider either this or any other project for increasing the Treasury's income. Having rejected the tariff bill in committee, it has since, and within a few days, refused to impose a duty on tea, or to levy an additional internal tax on beer, and, in short, has declined to grant relief to the Treasury in any way whatever. But it has persisted in rolling up huge appropriations. This course it has pursued in the face of messages and recommendations from the Executive branch of the Government—recommendations which it was pleasing to ignore or to notice only by action expressing hostility or contempt.

We do not know whether the President intends to speak about these things in connection with a disapproval of the River and Harbor bill or any other measure, but the situation really calls for a statement from the Executive which will place the facts on record for the information of the public.

WILL MAKE A RECORD.

Whatever the Board of Education may do at its adjourned meeting on Thursday in regard to a City Superintendent of Schools, it will make a record by which its members will be judged and which may have a serious effect upon future legislation. It may delay reform in the school system, but it will not be permitted to defeat it.

If the pressure to retain President GILMAN of Johns Hopkins University in Baltimore should be sufficient to prevent him from accepting the superintendency of schools here, in case it should be offered in a proper spirit, it would make no difference with the judgment of the board's action. It was its duty to seek the best man in the country for the place and not wait for the place to be sought. It should have been offered to Dr. GILMAN on the slightest hint that he could be induced to take it, and offered unanimously. Failing him, the next best man should have been sought, and the board should have shown, not merely a willingness to yield to a demand for the best, but an eagerness to get the best.

Dr. GILMAN's readiness to take the place, except for the hold upon him of the university which he has built up in Baltimore, showed his estimate of its importance and of the grand opportunity it presented, and set a standard which the Board of Education should have been the first to appreciate. It is not too late yet for it to retrieve its ground and make a record which will do it honor.

But suppose it does not prove sufficiently fit for the high trust which has been reposed in it, and should endeavor to degrade the school system and not to elevate it? We must remember that only one-third of the present members have been appointed since the Tammany power was swept out of municipal control. There will be a chance to change another third at the end of the present year and to finish the regeneration next year. Moreover, the board is the creation of statute, and in the next two years the problem of administering the affairs of the Greater New-York, including its educational affairs, is to be worked out.

If the present Board of Education persists in impressing upon the community still more keenly the need of a change in the motives and methods of those intrusted with the care of schools, it may be sure that means will be found for bringing the change about. This is a reform which the people cannot afford to have go backward.

McKINLEY'S RECOMMENDATION.

At the close of the civil war a volunteer officer informed a regular officer of his acquaintance that he had applied for a commission in the regular army, and asked for a letter indorsing the application. The regular officer assured the volunteer that he could say nothing that would be of service in the matter, but the applicant persisted, and extracted a promise of a letter to be delivered to him at once. The letter was in these terms: "Having been applied to by Lieut. Col. —— of the —— Pennsylvania Volunteers to state my knowledge of him, I beg to say that I know him to be a liar and believe him to be a coward." The orderly who delivered the letter had scarcely returned when he was followed by the volunteer, waving the open letter and excitedly exclaiming: "Oh, come, now, that's a —— of a recommendation."

This anecdote is naturally brought to mind by the weird "recommendation" of MCKINLEY on the score of his financial soundness by a score of ardent Republicans and protectionists of this city. Though the signers describe themselves merely as "Republican voters of New-York," the evident purpose of their recommendation is to assure not only "the Republican National Committee" to which it is addressed, but the Republican Party in general, that the nomination of MCKINLEY will not shock the financial conservatism of this city nor dry up the sources of campaign funds. Nothing could be more ludicrously inadequate for this purpose. There is not a voter in this city, there is scarcely an intelligent voter in the country, who could not draw up from memory a list of twenty financiers and business men of New-York whose names would really amount to an assurance upon this score. It is not disrespectful to say that very few of the signers of this recommendation would appear upon such a list. The very first emotion that will be aroused by the publication of this list in the mind of every disinterested reader must be one of wonder at the names that are conspicuous by their absence. Why, he will inquire, did they not get So-and-So, and So-and-So, and So-and-So? The question will answer itself as soon as it is asked, and the obvious answer will be that the men whose names would amount to a reassurance have been applied to for the use of their names and have declined to allow it. They have said by their silence that they know MCKINLEY to be a shuffler and believe him to be a tool of the silver inflationists. And this is a recommendation of the kind deprecated by the Pennsylvania volunteer.

It would be an error for men the standing of most of whom is so much more political than financial to certify to the soundness of MCKINLEY on the currency question, even if they certified to it in express terms, if they said, for example, that they knew him to be in favor of the gold standard, and against the coinage of silver at a ratio, or the purchase of it at a rate, in excess of its market value. But they are careful to avoid saying anything of the kind. They simply say that he "is as sound on finance as any gentleman whose name has been mentioned in connection with the Presidency." This means just nothing at all. Would not DUBOIS willingly certify that DUBOIS, or WHARTON BARKER that WHARTON BARKER, is "sound on finance"? Nobody would pay any attention to them, because everybody knows that they consider sound finance the stamping of half a dollar's worth of silver as a dollar.

What we want to know about MCKINLEY is not whether he thinks he is "sound on finance," but what he thinks about finance; what, if he were President, he would do about silver, what he would submit to, and what, if anything, he would resist. This manifesto of his political friends in this city is an acknowledgment by the signers that the public curiosity on this subject is legitimate, and that the public has a right to information. It is therefore a condemnation of the one man who can furnish this information, who is bound to furnish this information, and who refuses to furnish this information. And that is MCKINLEY himself, who is engaged in an open attempt to deceive some part of the people of the United States, to allow himself to be represented in Idaho as a silver-standard man and in New-York as a gold-standard man. The New-Yorkers who set forth their belief that he is sound on finance are abetting his attempt to secure support of him under false pretenses, even while they are condemning him for that attempt. "Oh, come, now," to modify the language of the Pennsylvania volunteer, that is a very ineffectual recommendation.

THE DECLINE OF CHIVALRY.

When a Representative from Missouri and a Senator-elect from Mississippi took to throwing inkstands at each other in a committee room, we took occasion to point out that the circumstances of the encounter showed the progress that had been made in the arts of peace by the new South. At no previous period of our history could a representative of either of these two communities have been surprised in debate without a deadly weapon. When a Southern statesman has beaten his bowie knife into an inkstand, and his "gun" into an umbrella, the fact shows that he has advanced from the militant to the industrial stage of civilization.

An even more striking proof in the same direction comes to us from Arkansas. The Mayor of Hot Springs had occasion to kill a "drummer," whom he had already fined for a strictly endemic offense known as drumming for doctors, or rather for an equally mysterious variant upon that misdemeanor known as "drumming without a badge." The drummer, meeting the Mayor in the street, endeavored to procure the remission of his fine, and failing in this, grew violent, insomuch that it became necessary for the Mayor to kill him. This is common enough with chivalric Mayors. But what makes the case unique is that when this necessity came upon this Mayor he also found himself unprovided with deadly weapons. He was compelled to "take a knife from his pocket" and sever the jugular vein of the drummer. Now, a knife which is "taken from the pocket" is a pocket knife, and is not intended for any more warlike operation than bleeding horses. A "knife" suitable for the arbitrament of the difficulties of Southern gentlemen is drawn from a sheath situated, as a rule, in the small of the back. The variety of bowie known as an Arkansas toothpick, which the Mayor of Hot Springs might be expected to wear as a matter of State pride, is said to be sometimes stowed neatly along the spinal vertebrae, and to be drawn from the rear of the collar.

Plainly the Mayor of Hot Springs was "heinously unprovided," having neither pistol nor knife of war, when he was compelled to vindicate his dignity with a penknife. It might be expected that his gross negligence in neglecting to provide suitable apparatus for the protection of his honor would bring him into disfavor with his constituents, and so it would have done a generation, or even a decade, ago. But there is no telling. We have not heard that either Mr. MONEY or Mr. HALL has lost popularity with his constituents when accident revealed that he had been so negligent as to resort to a committee room, and even to discuss pending legislation, quite unarmed. It may be that the people of Hot Springs may conclude that a Mayor who can make so prompt and ingenious use of the weapon he had about him deserves praise rather than blame. After the inquest, if they take trouble to hold one, he may become more popular than ever, as a Magistrate who does not bear even the pocket knife in vain.

The game of draw poker, in spite of the evil repute some of its habitual devotees have brought upon its name, is worthy of respect. It is both a game of chance and a game of skill, with the chances much in favor of skill; it exercises the mental faculties, and is saturated with American humor. It is too bad to find a friendly game of draw poker resulting in a police court squabble, but the complaint of Mr. SAMUEL LYONS, made before Magistrate BRANN, is not based on any peculiarity in the fall of the cards, but upon the disappearance, after the game, of the "buck." Now the "buck" in draw poker is an innovation suggestive of degeneration. If one plays "jack-pots" at all they will come, naturally, often enough greatly to increase the risk of walking home, and the "buck," therefore, is merely an over-stimulant. But a gentleman who lends a stamp box full of diamonds to the game for a "buck," has clearly no right to complain because he does not get the diamonds back again. No one who reads all the veracious newspapers printed in this city can doubt what became of those diamonds. Unused to the excitement of the poker table, they exploded, like the South African gem in the scarf pin of a veracious theatrical agent, the explosion of which, duly chronicled as a matter of news, severely wounded its wearer.

MEETING OF ORTHOGRAPHIC UNION.

Report on the Membership—The List of Officers Selected.

The Orthographic Union, whose object is to secure the simplification of English orthography, held its first annual meeting last night, in the University Building, Washington Square. President Benjamin Smith presided.

Secretary Frederick A. Fernald reported that the union, which is a year old, has 193 members, of whom 54 are college professors or Presidents, 24 are editors, 33 teachers, 18 business men, and 10 clergymen.

The union is not for radical changes in spelling, but recommends certain improvements for immediate use in books, journals, and commercial and private correspondence. The following officers were re-elected: President—Benjamin E. Smith; Vice Presidents—Francis A. March, Andrew D. White, Francis J. Child, William T. Harris, William Hayes Ward, Brander Matthews, Edward Eggleston, William R. Harper, William Dean Howells, Charles P. G. Scott, J. W. Stearns, Alexander Melville Bell, Thomas Wentworth Higginson, and Thomas R. Lounsbury; Secretary and Editor—Frederick A. Fernald; Treasurer—James M. McKinley.

Joan of Arc's Armor.

From The London News.

A discovery has been just made of a relic which, should it prove genuine, will be a national object of veneration to the French. It is the armor given by Charles VII. at Bourges to Joan of Arc. He ordered it to be made for her during the siege of Orleans.

The armor has long hung in the hall of the Château de la Tour de Pinon, in the Aisne, along with other suits of armor. They were bought by the father of the present owner, the Marquis de Courval. He had a taste for Gothic architecture, built the hall, and furnished it in 1830 like a fifteenth century armory. Nobody suspected that Joan of Arc's coat of mail was among the antiquities that he bought. It bears the arms that Charles VII. granted her, matches with the description handed down to us, and would be a fit for a girl of five feet three inches.

New-Hampshire Governorship.

CONCORD, N. H., May 25.—Dr. J. A. Green, who has been a candidate for the Republican nomination for Governor, has decided to give up the fight, and it is expected now that George A. Ramsdell of Nashua will be nominated by acclamation.

TO USE DR. GILMAN'S NAME.

It Will Be Presented at Meeting of Education Board.

Members of the Board of Education who brought the name of Daniel Colt Gilman, President of Johns Hopkins University, into consideration—and with his knowledge and consent—for the position of Superintendent of Public Schools in this city, issued the following statement last night:

"The intimation that has appeared in the public press to the effect that President Gilman of Johns Hopkins University would not allow his name to be further considered in conection with the Superintendency of the Public Schools of this city is authoritatively denied:

"His name will be presented at the meeting of the Board of Education on Thursday next, with the conditions unchanged.

"The demonstration in Baltimore looking to his retention there was no surprise to those familiar with the invaluable services rendered by him to the institution over which he has presided for twenty years, and can only be regarded as further testimony to his pre-eminence as an educator."

President Seth Low of Columbia College declined yesterday to talk of his visit with Joseph H. Choate on Sunday to Andrew D. White, ex-President of Cornell University. One conversant with its object said last evening that Mr. White was an old and close friend of Dr. Gilman, and that Messrs. Low and Choate called on him to discuss the importance to educational interests in this city of obtaining the services of such a famous educator as Dr. Gilman.

The visit was not made to induce Prof. White to consent to the presentation of his name to the Board of Education in place of that of Dr. Gilman.

Commissioner Charles Strauss's reported statement that under the new law the Board of Superintendents of Public Schools would not be under the control of the Superintendent of Schools was criticised yesterday.

"It's nonsense" said another Commissioner. "The Superintendent will preside at the meetings of this board and will direct it. He is to be the controlling element of it. It's like a college Faculty. You might just as well say that the President of a college has no more authority or power than one of the Faculty."

Of one of the reasons for the effort to retain President Daniel C. Gilman at Johns Hopkins University, The Baltimore Sun said yesterday:

The affairs of the university are in a serious financial crisis, and it was believed that without him at the helm the institution, which in twenty years has become one of the most famous of the world's schools, might possibly be obliged to close its doors or to retrench so as to seriously impair its usefulness.

The university's embarrassment is mainly caused by the passing of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company into the hands of receivers. The largest part of the university's endowment is invested in common and preferred stock of the railroad, including about $1,100,000 of the former, and $200,000 of the latter. The university's annual expenditures for many years have been about $150,000, but the failure of the Baltimore and Ohio to pay dividends leaves the institution with an income of not more than $100,000 each year. This is supplied by tuition fees from the students and by ground rents and other property owned in this city. Only a small portion of the $700,000 received from the sale of Clifton has been invested.

The agitation over President Gilman's possible departure has resulted in opening the eyes of the university's friends in this city to its serious embarrassment, and plans have been set on foot for securing sufficient money to tide the institution over its difficulties. Six years ago, when the university was in a similar emergency through the failure of the same railroad company to pay dividends, its friends subscribed $100,000 to keep its activity unimpaired. This time it is proposed to secure subscriptions to the amount of $50,000 annually for five years, to be applied in the same manner.

No name had been suggested to any member of the Board of Education yesterday in place of that of Dr. Gilman, and this was regarded as adding force to the statement issued by his advocates last night.

ANARCHY IN MILWAUKEE.

The Street Railway Strike Causes Many Conflicts.

MILWAUKEE, May 25.—The Merchants and Manufacturers' Association of this city has adopted resolutions declaring that the people of this city are under "a reign of terror unlike anything in our history," and the Mayor has issued a proclamation urging all persons to aid in restoring former conditions.

The Milwaukee Street Railway Company ran cars yesterday for the first Sunday since the strike began, twenty-four days ago, but in spite of the resolutions of the Merchants' Association, and the official appeal from the Mayor 240,000 of the 250,000 inhabitants of this city shunned the cars as if they were pesthouses on wheels.

"Buses" and express wagons, fitted up with seats; trucks with cotton awnings, and all manner of conveyances were pressed into service. A standard five-cent fare was charged, and these vehicles were packed until there was not even standing room.

The Liberal Club last night adopted resolutions denouncing the Merchants and Manufacturers' Association, charging it with attempting to bring about a condition of disorder. Several motormen and a policeman were struck last night by stones and were removed to hospitals. A large mob of Poles gathered at Lee and Bremen Strets and attacked the cars and officers. Policeman Kruz was stabbed, and several arrests were made. Several cars were pelted with bottles containing blue vitriol and muriatic acid, and the clothing of what few passengers rode on them was ruined. There were many arrests throughout the city.

THE WYOMING LAW IS SUPREME.

It Abrogates a Clause in the Treaty with the Bannocks.

WASHINGTON, May 25.—In the case of John H. Ward, Sheriff of Uintah County, Wyoming, versus Racehorse, a Bannock Indian, involving the construction of the terms of the treaty with the Bannock Indians, giving them the right to hunt on "unoccupied public lands," the Supreme Court of the United States to-day decided that the right to hunt on these lands could not be exercised in contravention of the State law forbidding the hunting of wild animals.

Racehorse was arrested for violating the game laws of the State, the arrest being part of the incident which led to the Jackson Hole troubles last year. The intent of the treaty, Justice White said, must refer to the time when it was executed, and could not be construed to interfere with the laws of a State erected into being by act of Congress subsequent to the exemption of the treaty, which contained no reference to the terms of that instrument.

Justice Brown dissented from the judgment of the court, for the reason that it violated the terms of a treaty between the United States and the Indians. Important as the preservation of the game of the State was conceded by him to be, Justice Brown stated that he deemed it far more important to maintain the faith of the Nation, even with the despised Indians.

Free School Commencement.

The closing exercises of the male and female departments of the General Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen will be held in Chickering Hall to-day. About 200 young men are given free instruction by the society in architectural, mechanical, and freehand drawing, modeling in clay, and cabinet designing, and in the female department a complete course of typewriting and stenography is given. Addresses will be made to-day by Theodore W. Morris, the Rev. Dr. B. B. Tyler, and George E. Hoe, the President of the society. Diplomas will be awarded to the young women by Charles E. Bogart and to the young men by Charles A. Cowen. The society was organized in 1785. Among its 500 members are ex-Mayor Abram S. Hewitt, William Brookfield, William H. Webb, Joseph J. Little, and Andrew Carnegie. Applications for positions in the classes for the next season, which begins in September, may now be made by graduates of the public schools who are between the ages of eighteen and twenty-five years.

Teachers of Oratory to Meet.

The New-York teachers of oratory will hold a public meeting in Carnegie Lyceum to-morrow evening at 8 o'clock, for the purpose of formally presenting an invitation to the National Association of Elocutionists to hold their annual convention of 1897 in this city. The association had its birth in Columbia College in 1892, but no annual meeting has yet been held here. The general public is invited to attend the meeting.

Fourth-Class Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, May 25.—The following fourth-class Postmasters were appointed to-day: Connecticut—George H. Page, Morris. New-York—Vet Perhamus, Hopewell; Wellington B. Tanner, Kenmore; E. F. Seymour, Ardonia; Emily Jerome, Fairmount; John Culver, Bethel Corners.

SOUND MONEY MAY WIN

POSSIBLY ITS ADVOCATES MAY PREVAIL AT CHICAGO.

Democratic Leaders Hopeful that the National Convention Will Be Dominated by a Creditable Financial Sentiment—Good News from West Virginia—Postmaster General Wilson's Influence Has Had Good Effect—Tillman's "Yawp."

WASHINGTON, May 25.—Two campaign speakers for the Democracy have just returned from West Virginia. One is Bailey of Texas and the other is Hall of Missouri, the first for free silver and the second for sound money. They have been dividing time, and they bring back an agreeing story. West Virginia is divided on the money question, and will send a divided delegation. Mr. Bailey attributes such sound-money strength as he found to the influence of Postmaster General Wilson, in whom the people of the State have faith. The prospect is still fair that the sound-money men may have a majority in the Chicago Convention. With 6 from West Virginia, 12 from Kentucky, 80 in Ohio, 6 from Virginia, added to the 332 whose election is assured, the sound-money men will have 386, and they will make a strong effort to fill up their majority in California, Indiana, Nebraska, and other States.

Senator Tillman comes back with his yawp about "16 to 1 or bust," and boasts vulgarly about the Capitol that the silver men will control the convention. He appears to be quite unconscious of the fact that some of the silver men who are quite as good Democrats as he is, are of the opinion, expressed by Senator Hill, that silver is not all there is of Democracy, and that the silver men will hesitate to destroy the Democratic organization, even if they possess the power to do so. While Senator Hill may not sympathize with the tendency that is manifested by the sound-money men to prepare for independent action if the silver men should see fit to force a division, he is out of all sympathy with the wild spirit indicated by the men who find something in Tillman to applaud.

The reports of sweeping silver victories in Ohio are not causing much anxiety to those Democrats who understand the situation there. A prominent Ohio Democrat who was in town to-day said the silver victories were entirely in counties which went for silver last year, when Senator Brice and the friends of sound money carried the State Convention by a large majority.

The friends of honest money here realize that they cannot afford to lose many more points in the fight for delegates to Chicago without being beaten. They still are hopeful that a majority of the delegates from Kentucky will be for sound money, and that enough from Ohio will be added to give the uncontested sound-money delegations control of the convention. It is not the intention of the sound-money men to enforce the unit rule in Ohio, if they shall control the State Convention. Five or six silver delegates to Chicago already have been chosen in the Congressional districts of the State, and the sound-money leaders propose to respect local sentiment as thus expressed.

Sound-money Democrats from Virginia say the silver men there will be equally tolerant of local opinion, and that the unit rule will not be enforced upon the sound-money delegates chosen in the Shenandoah Valley and other districts of the State. Probably six sound-money delegates will be elected in Virginia. West Virginia chooses all her delegates by districts, and probably half of the twelve will be for sound money.

A small conference of Democrats who are inclined to be for sound money, but disposed also to be alarmed easily, was held at the Arlington to-night. Senator Brice and Representative Sorg of Ohio being the most prominent figures. The situation in Ohio, from their point of view, was regarded as distressing, and after they had conferred for an hour or more it was reported they had "thrown up their hands," declared they saw no way of preventing the silver men from obtaining control of the Chicago Convention, and expressed the belief that the convention would declare for free silver and nominate a free silver candidate.

This conclusion is not regarded as altogether convincing, as a very small part of Ohio has spoken yet, and there are other States that are to be heard from before it will become necessary to make arrangements for separate sound-money and silver candidates for the Democratic Party.

PHILIP BISSINGER THE CHAIRMAN.

To Head Executive Committee German-American Sound Money League.

Philip Bissinger was elected Chairman of the Executive Committee of the new German-American Sound Money League, at a meeting in the Chamber of Commerce rooms yesterday afternoon. Nearly all the members of the committee were present, including Gustav H. Schwab, Philip Bissinger, Herman Ridder, Edward B. Amend, Theodore Sutro, Michael J. Adrian, Emile Unger, John H. Friederich, Jacob Mack, Henry Heider, August Zissner, Edward Schaefer, John Stemme, John B. Pannes, Jean Weil, William Schickel, and C. Vom Bauer.

Adolph Kuttroff resigned as a member of the committee, and George Ehret was elected in his place. Mr. Kuttroff is heartily in sympathy with the objects of the league, but he expects to be in Europe for a considerable period this year.

The officers of the league are members of the Executive Committee ex officio, and in making up a standing sub-Committee on Publication yesterday, Louis Windmüller, Treasurer, and Edward Grosse, the Secretary, were associated with Gustav H. Schwab.

The committee will endeavor to disseminate sound views on the money question among the German-Americans in this country. A liberal sum of money has already been raised to defray the expenses.

Chairman Harrity to Meet His Aides.

PHILADELPHIA, May 25.—Chairman W. F. Harrity of the Democratic National Committee has called a meeting at Chicago Monday next of the committee having charge of the arrangements for the Democratic National Convention. The selection of assistants to the Sergeant at Arms, chief doorkepers, reading clerks, Assistant Secretaries, &c., is likely to be given consideration at this meeting. The Chicago Coliseum is expected to be completed by Monday next, and the committee will inspect the building. Further progress in the financial arrangements is expected to be made with the local committee of Chicago.

RUSSELL AND THE PRESIDENCY.

Chairman Corcoran of Massachusetts on His Candidacy.

From The Boston Post.

CLINTON, Mass., May 23.—The Hon. John W. Corcoran, the Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, consented to an interview with a Post reporter here to-night anent the candidacy for the Presidency of the Hon. William Eustis Russell.

"What will be the attitude of the Massachusetts Democracy in the convention toward ex-Gov. Russell?" Judge Corcoran was asked.

"Unless forbidden by himself," declared the

THREE BATTLES IN CUBA

THE INSURGENTS BEATEN IN TWO OF THE ENGAGEMENTS.

Their Loss Reported to be Very Heavy in One of Them, and in the Other Eleven Were Killed—A Spanish Detachment Surprised at Capote Gunillas, and an Officer and Several Men Killed in the Attack by the Rebels.

HAVANA, May 25.—Col. Tort reports having had an engagement with the rebels near Madruga, in the Havana Province, in which the enemy had eleven killed. The troops had two men wounded.

The rebels attacked the town of Consolacion del Sur yesterday, and were repulsed by the garrison. The rebels on their retreat burned a number of huts on the outskirts of the town. The loss of the rebels was heavy. The garrison had four men killed and twenty wounded.

MADRID, May 25.—A dispatch from Havana states that 1,500 insurgents surprised a Spanish detachment at Capote Gunillas, killing an officer and several men.

THE LAURADA SAILS AGAIN.

Cuban Passengers of the Bermuda Have a Hard Experience.

CHARLESTON, S. C., May 25.—The filibustering steamer Laurada, which has been lying at the Quarantine station here for two days, went to sea again this afternoon at 5 o'clock. Last evening United States Custom Inspector O'Donnell went on board of her, and from then on till the time of her departure the Federal authorities had a representative on the vessel. This was, it is said, merely for the purpose of seeing that no contraband goods were taken aboard while the Lauraua was getting a new supply of water and provisions.

There have been many rumors regarding the vessel since she arrived here, but it is asserted on competent authority that she merely came for provisions, and that she is now on her way to New-York.

MOBILE, Ala., May 25.—Some sixty men, reputed filibusters who failed to reach Cuba on the Bermuda, arrived here yesterday on the steamer Clearwater from Celba, Honduras. They are well cared for by Cuban sympathizers here but are very reticent. They will remain until instructions as to their dispositions are received from the Junta in New-York.

The brief explanation they gave agrees with what was otherwise known of the Bermuda expedition. The Bermuda left St. John's River, Florida, April 27, and made a landing near Cardenas, in Cuba. After several boatloads of ammunition and other material had been put ashore, and some of the men also, a Spanish gunboat hove in sight and began firing, and in the excitement one of the boats overturned and some of the men were drowned; the filibusters say thirty men. The Bermuda put to sea at once and outran the gunboat.

Knowing it was not safe to go back to Florida with the men, she made to the Central American coast, and then the men were put ashore, and walked to Ceiba, a considerable distance. Their clothing and general appearance show that they have had a very rough experience. Most of the men are Cubans. There are a half dozen Americans in the party.

SPANISH TROOPS BADLY BEATEN.

An Attempt to Invade Cubitas Repelled with Great Loss.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, May 25.—Advices have reached here from a reliable source in Cuba to the effect that a strong body of Spanish troops recently made a second attempt to invade Cubitas, the seat of the Cuban Government.

They were ambushed in the mountain fastnesses and sustained a crushing defeat. The Spaniards were literally slaughtered by the insurgents, and the force was compelled to flee in disorder, abandoning their equipments on the field.

The advices further show that a filibustering expedition having large quantities of munitions of war has landed at a place to the eastward of Santiago de Cuba.

A Launch Bought for Cuba.

CAMDEN, N. J., May 25.—The thirty-foot steam launch Lulu Grang, formerly the property of Jacob Grang, a shoe manufacturer of this city, has been purchased by a number of Cubans for use in Cuban waters. Negotiations for the craft began some time ago. Mr. Grang did not know what the boat was intended for until the bargain had been made, and he received the purchase money. Then he was informed by the purchasers that the launch was to go to Cuba. The launch sailed immediately for the Delaware Breakwater, where it was picked up this morning, it is said, by a large vessel and taken to Cuba.

DEATH OF AN ITALIAN GENERAL.

The Marquis de Val Dora Passes Away at Chambery.

ROME, May 25.—Gen. Louis Frederick Menabrea, Marquis de Val Dora, died to-day at Chambery.

Gen. Menabrea was born at Chambery, Savoy, Sept. 4, 1809. He studied with distinction at the University of Turin, and entered the corps of engineers as Lieutenant. At an early age he became favorably known by his scientific attainments, which led to his appointment as Professor of Mechanics in the Military Academy, in the school of artillery, and in the University of Turin, and to his election, in 1839, as a member of the Academy of Sciences in that city. He attained the rank of Captain in 1848. Sent by King Charles Albert on a mission into the Italian Duchies he exerted himself to procure a vote in favor of union with the sub-Alpine Kingdom.

He was next elected to the Chamber of Deputies, and attached, as chief officer, first to the Ministry of War, and next to that of Foreign Affairs. These functions he resigned on the accession to power of Gioberti, but he resumed them after the defeat of Novara. In the war of Italian independence he, having been advanced to the rank of Major General, and placed at the head of the Engineering Department of the army, executed several important works, including the investment of Peschiera, and was present at the battles of Palestro and Solferino. On the cession of his native province to France he determined to retain his Italian nationality. Soon afterward he was nominated a Senator by King Victor Emanuel. He was also made a Lieutenant General, and conducted the military operations at Ancona, Capua, and Gaeta.

In 1861 he became Minister of Marine in the administration of Baron Ricasoli, and in 1866 he was sent to Germany, where, as plenipotentiary of Italy, he signed the treaty of Prague. In 1867 he was intrusted by the King, whose First Aide de Camp he had been for some time previously, with the formation of a Cabinet, in which he held the portfolio of Foreign Affairs, besides being President of the Council, and, notwithstanding numerous financial difficulties and the complications of the Russian question, he remained in power until November, 1869, when a new Cabinet was formed by Signor Lanza.

Gen. Menabrea was sent as Ambassador to Vienna in November, 1870, but was recalled in the following year. He was appointed Ambassador to Great Britain in May, 1876, and was subsequently Ambassador to France in 1882. He retired from the latter post in 1892. Gen. Menabrea was a skillful mathematician and a member of several learned societies. Ennobled in 1843, he was created a Count in 1861, and Marquis de Val Dora in 1875.

GEN. FRANZ KUHN DEAD.

The Army Career of One of Austria's Oldest Officers.

VIENNA, May 25.—Gen. Franz Kuhn, Baron de Kuhnefeld, died to-day at Cervignano.

Gen. Kuhn was born at Pressnitz, Moravia, July 15, 1817. After graduating from the Military Academy at Vienna, he entered the infantry in 1837. He took part in the campaigns in Italy and Hungary—1848-9. He distinguished himself at the siege of Komorn, and was promoted to a Captaincy. He became attached to the staff of the Eleventh Army Corps, stationed in Hungary, and was appointed in 1856 Professor of Strategy at the Military School in Vienna. During the campaign in Italy he was Chief of Staff of the army of Gen. Gyulay. Placed in 1866 under the command of Archduke Albrecht, he commanded in the Tyrol, and was promoted in 1867 to be a Field Marshal.

He became Minister of War in January, 1868, when he reorganized the Austrian Army, created the Landwehr, and introduced a new system of armament. Surmounting many difficulties, he placed the army on a strong footing. He withdrew from the Ministry in 1874. In 1875 he was elevated to the grade of "Feldzeugnestre." He was then placed in command in Styria, Carinthia, and Carniola. In July, 1888, he was placed on the retired list.

DEATH OF A FAMOUS PAINTER.

Career of Edward Armitage of the Royal Academy.

LONDON, May 25.—Edward Armitage, historical and mural painter, and member of the Royal Academy, died at Tunbridge Wells yesterday.

Mr. Armitage was born in 1817, and was educated in Germany and France. He worked under Paul Delaroche, whose studio he entered in 1837, and was selected by him as his assistant in the production of the famous "Hemicycle," which adorns the School of Fine Arts. His first independent picture was a large canvas, "Prometheus Bound," which was shown at the Paris Exhibition of Living Painters, in 1842. In 1843, 1845, and 1847 he won honors in England.

During the Crimean war Mr. Armitage went to the Crimea, the result of which visit was two paintings, "The Heavy Cavalry Charge of Balaklava" and "The Stand of the Guards at Inkerman." In 1875 he was appointed Professor and Lecturer on Painting to the Royal Academy. His works are quite numerous.

ITALY'S ALLIANCES DEFENDED.

Prime Minister Rudini Says the Dreibund Is a Necessity.

ROME, May 25.—In reply to an interpellation in regard to the Dreibund, in the Chamber of Deputies to-day, the Marquis di Rudini, Prime Minister, said that the Dreibund was a necessity to Italy, and declared that if such an alliance did not exist, it would be necessary to create one.

It imposed no military obligations, he said, and it had the unique aim of preserving the peace of Europe. Besides, he continued, it was popular. Italy, the Premier added, ought not to hinder relations between France and Russia.

The friendship of England, he concluded, conformed to the sentiments and interests of Italy, and completed the Italian system of alliances.

The Aeon a Total Loss.

NASSAU, N. P., May 25.—The British steamship Aeon, Capt. Heron, which sailed from Philadelphia May 9 for St. Jago, went ashore on Acklin Island, in the Bahamas, on May 17. The steamer is a total loss. Her crew and materials were saved.

PHILADELPHIA, May 25.—The Aeon had a cargo of 3,300 tons of iron ore valued at $8,000 and was consigned to Barker & McCall, steamship brokers of this city. She left Philadelphia on May 9 for St. Jago, and has been trading from this port but a short time. Her trading port is London, England, and she is owned by the Aeon Steamship Company. The Aeon is a screw steamer, schooner rig, of 1,429 tons net, and was built at Stockton, England, in 1880, at a cost of $250,000.

Mark Twain Visits the Prisoners.

LONDON, May 25.—The Telegraph will tomorrow publish a dispatch from Pretoria saying that Samuel L. Clemens (Mark Twain) visited the imprisoned members of the Johannesburg Reform Committee on Sunday, and found them in good spirits.

Condensed Cablegrams.

—Owing to the troubles between the Christians and Turks in the Island of Crete, orders have been issued for the French cruiser Cosmao, which is now at Smyrna, to proceed to Canea.

—The following are the latest returns of deaths from cholera in Egypt: In Alexandria, 13; Cairo, 18; old Cairo, 37; Tourah, town and prison camp, 15. These returns are for Sunday.

—The London Morning Post will to-day publish a dispatch from Paris saying that the Marquis de Noailles will succeed M. Herbette as French Ambassador to Germany.

LIVELY FOOTRACE IN BROADWAY.

A Deputy Revenue Collector Recaptures a Prisoner.

A footrace was one of the refreshing incidents of life in Lower Broadway yesterday afternoon. The race was a handicap, the scratch man being Deputy United States Revenue Collector C. J. Fortman and his opponent a prisoner, who gave his name as Louis Braun of 155 Broome Street.

Braun was arrested for selling cigars without a license. He went with Fortman quietly until he arrived at the Post Office Building, when he broke away and ran through the crowd up Broadway.

Fortman recaptured him at Murray Street and Commissioner Shields held him in $1,500 bail for examination to-morrow.

OBITUARY RECORD.

Will De Forest Prentiss.

The funeral of Will De Forest Prentiss, the banker and broker, who died of Bright's disease, at his home in Norwalk, Conn., last Saturday, will take place at 3:30 o'clock this afternoon. Mr. Prentiss, who had been ill for several months, was a member of the firm of George H. Prentiss & Co., of 37 William Street. He was born in this city fifty-nine years ago, and was a graduate of Amherst College. He went to the front on the breaking out of the war, and saw much active service. Subsequently he was connected with the New-York Custom House till 1880, when he entered into partnership with his brother. He leaves a wife, a grandaughter of Gen. Anthony Lamb; a son, F. D. L. Prentiss, and two daughters, Mrs. McC. Langan and Miss Grace Prentiss.

The Rev. Saburt S. Stocking.

The Rev. Saburt Stebbins Stocking, one of the oldest and best known of the Episcopal priests of Long Island, died at his home in Jamaica Sunday night at the age of eighty-six years. He was rector of Grace Episcopal Church in South Oyster Bay until 1890. He had charge of the church for thirty years. He resided in Jamaica for thirty-five years, and was known to every one for miles around. He leaves a wife. Mr. Stocking's estate is considered to be large.

Obituary Notes.

—W. S. Taylor, who was said to have been the first manufacturer of women's machine-made skirts in America, died at his home, 104 Fort Green Place, Brooklyn, Saturday. He was born in England in 1827, and came to this country forty-five years ago. He was a member of the Manufacturers' Association, Bedford Lodge, F. and A. M.; a Director of the Oxford Club, and a Director of the City Savings Bank, in Brooklyn, and was a member of the Manhattan, Merchants, and Wool Clubs in this city, and was identified with the Scranton (Penn.) Lace Curtain Company. He was also a member of the Lafayette Avenue Presbyterian Church, Brooklyn. Mr. Taylor leaves a wife and two sons. The funeral services will be held this evening at his late home.

—Samuel Dale, seventy-six years of age, an old civil engineer and for the past sixteen years draughtsman and clerk for the Boston and Albany Railroad, was found dead in bed at Springfield, Mass. His death was probably due to heart disease. Under W. H. Russell he helped survey and lay out the Boston and Albany Road from Springfield to Albany. He then went West and South. He leaves no immediate relatives.

—Ephraim Place died at his home, 348 Grand Avenue, Brooklyn, on Sunday. He was born in 1835 at Oyster Bay, L. I. He went to the front in 1861 and was assigned to duty in the Gettysburg Hospital. At one time he was Superintendent of the Sunday school of the Hanson Place Methodist Episcopal Church. He leaves a wife.

—John Green, one of the founders of St. Joseph's Roman Catholic Church, died at his home, 608 Dean Street, Brooklyn, on Saturday. He was seventy-six years old and was born in Ireland. He leaves two sons and two daughters.

—George E. Cutlera, pharmacist, died at his home, 885 Flatbush Avenue, Brooklyn, on Sunday. He was born in Lowell, Mass., in 1845. He served in the navy during the war. He leaves a wife.

Struck a Pillar and Was Killed.

Frank Hynes, thirty-five years old, of One Hundred and Eighty-second Street and Fleetwood Avenue, while driving rapidly up Third Avenue last night in a truck, ran into an elevated railway pillar at One Hundred and Sixty-second Street. He was thrown from the truck, the rear wheels passing over him and crushing his ribs. He died half an hour later in the Morrisania Police Station.

LATEST ARRIVALS.

SS Alene, (Br.,) Selders, from Savanilla, Port Limon, and Kingston, with mdse and passengers to Pim, Forwood & Kellock.—Outside Sandy Hook Bar at 12:25 A. M. May 26.

IOWA TOWNS WRECKED

Continued from Page 1.

wrecked, and the wonderful escapes are almost without number.

The path covered by the cyclone proper is in most places from 40 to 80 rods wide. It performed all the remarkable antics that cyclones are famous for.

The first large building wrecked was the Monarch Schoolhouse of Bondurant.

It had been a fearfully hot and sultry day. There was a rain and thunder storm just in advance of the cyclone, and while the wind was whistling through the trees and the rain was beating down in sheets, suddenly the awful roar that every prairie farmer knows as the dread forerunner of the cyclone, was heard. Another instant and the storm struck, and then all was chaos. Those who heard it early, saved themselves by getting into their cellars or caves. In other places, whole families were killed or terribly injured and their property destroyed.

A typical bit of destruction was at the Bailey home, northwest of Bondurant. There were in the house nine persons, four of whom were killed, and the rest were injured so badly that it is doubtful if any of them will recover. The house was on a hill high above the surrounding country, and the funnel dipped down into it. House, barns, outbuildings, and groves were alike destroyed. Two minutes after the storm struck there was no trace of the house, save the cellar, and in it were piled the chimney and stove and half the furniture. The house was torn to pieces; the boards into splinters. They were scattered so far that no trace can be found, save here and there, for a mile east.

The bodies of the victims were found in the fields where were also distributed the bodies of a dozen horses, two score of cattle, and about 100 hogs.

This also was the experience at the home of Peter Bolenbaugh, a mile further west. Mr. and Mrs. Bolenbaugh, both about forty-five years of age, occupied the home with a little boy, Theophilus Mayburn, a neighbor. The house was raised so completely that no sight of it can be seen; the three inmates are killed. Mr. Bolenbaugh's arms were broken, his head crushed in, one leg and several ribs injured, and his neck and jaw-bone crushed. The boy and woman were as badly bruised. They were not found until 2 o'clock in the morning.

A MOTHER LOSES HER FAMILY.

Terrible Experience of a Woman at Durango, Iowa.

DUBUQUE, Iowa, May 25.—A thunderstorm struck Dubuque shortly after 9 o'clock last night. In the midst of the storm Mrs. Clark, station agent of the Chicago and Great Western Railroad, at Durango, eight miles northwest of Dubuque, was called from her residence to the station nearby to get orders for a train which had just arrived. She took her four children with her, and was at work when the flood, sweeping down the Moonoketa Valley, carried away the bridge, then the residence, and finally the station, which was borne down stream a mile and a half. The four children were drowned, but Mrs. Clark clung to the roof and was saved by the trainmen.

All railroads leading into Dubuque were washed out and telegraphic communication was completely destroyed. Bridges on all the roads were washed out, the Illinois Central losing thirty between Dubuque and Lemare.

It was when the storm began that Mrs. Clark went to the station with her children—two girls, eight and six years old, and twin boys, three and one-half years old. The station men also repaired with their families to the station. The water surrounded it about midnight and the streams, which forked at the bridge, poured their floods into the valley until it was filled from bluff to bluff, a distance of 1½ miles. The station went out about 2 o'clock, and, after going fifty yards, struck a tree and careened. Tom Griffith, a brakeman, seized the oldest Clark child and jumped. Both are missing. Two section men, James Dillon and Peter Moss, caught the limbs of an overhanging tree and were rescued when the flood subsided. The station lodged against a tree, and this morning the body of one of the Clark twins was found some yards below the lodging place. Those who remained in the station were rescued soon after it lodged.

Twelve persons are reported killed by a flood on the Bloody Run, a stream along the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad, emptying into the Mississippi River at North McGregor.

One man was drowned at Dyersville, Dubuque County, and two were killed at Manchester, in Delaware County.

FOUR LIVES LOST AT McGREGOR.

Fifteen People Missing—Six Bodies Are Recovered.

McGREGOR, Iowa, May 25.—The storm here deluged the valley. The flood swept everything before it. Fifteen people are missing, whose names are as follows: Mr. and Mrs. John Maloney, Michael Maloney, Mrs. Patrick Burke and son, Mrs. Lawrence Meyers and five children, Mike Havick, John Lavac, and John Katlec.

Of the missing the bodies of six have been recovered, namely:

BURKE, Mrs., and son.
MALONEY, MICHAEL.
MEYER, and five-year-old son.
MALONEY, JOHN.

Some of the victims are supposed to have been carried out into the Mississippi River, into which the Bloody Run empties at North McGregor.

About ten miles of track of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad were washed away. A large number of freight cars were standing on the tracks in the west yards. They are piled in shapeless masses along the valley, some of them being carried down into the river. The loss to the railroad company will reach $100,000.

The station at Beulah, about nine miles west, was washed away, and the agent and his family barely escaped with their lives. Wingen & Sons' lumber mill was damaged and over 100,000 feet of lumber was swept away. The valley for twelve miles is one vast wreck, and the damage to mills, houses, and farms cannot be estimated.

FOUR KILLED AT MINGO.

Houses Blown Down Before the Occupants Could Escape.

OELWEIN, Iowa, May 25.—A cyclone, half a mile in width, passed through Mingo about 12:30 o'clock this morning, killing Mrs. Martha Dickey, Mrs. L. Whitney, Mrs. Schell, and a young child of D. Aiken.

S. Dickey and one child, and D. Aiken and wife and one child were badly injured. The Aiken and Dickey houses and outbuildings were destroyed. J. M. Osborne, wife, and child were badly injured, and their house and outbuildings and stock were all blown away.

F. Leaveler's house was blown down, and Leaveler injured. Alexander Trammell's house and outbuildings were destroyed, and several persons injured. The cyclone tore up trees and destroyed everything in its path. Considerable damage was done to the Great Western Railway, which lost several bridges and miles of telegraph wires and poles.

MUCH DAMAGE AT CHICAGO.

Suburban Houses Wrecked and the Occupants Injured.

CHICAGO, May 25.—A storm of wind, rain, thunder, and lightning struck Chicago at 2 o'clock this morning. The wind at times attained the velocity of a hurricane, and the lightning was incessant. Over an inch of water fell in less than ten minutes. The sewers were unable to carry off the water, and as a result, basements all over the city were flooded. The press rooms of three morning papers were flooded by water backing up from the sewers, and fire engines had to be employed to pump it out before the second editions could be sent to press. Much minor damage from wind and lightning is reported from all over the city, but no fatalities resulted so far as heard from.

The work of the storm in the suburban towns was disastrous. Edison Park, Norwood Park, Irving Park, and Ravenswood came in for the greatest damage. Several persons were hurt, some seriously, and nearly a score of buildings, two of them churches, were damaged. At Ravenswood hardly an ornamental shade tree was left intact, and numerous weak structures were wrecked.

At Edison Park the following damage was reported: Residence of Albert Sweetzer badly wrecked, residence of Albert Danish blown down, residence of James Hutchinson heavy damage, residence of Miss Reifenstall, occupied by herself, Peter Fox and family, wrecked; Mrs. Sammns's residence, badly shattered, trees blown down; barns and fences on Murphy's stock farm demolished; Bradley's residence, blown down, family cared for by neighbors; barn at Alton's dairy demolished; M. Crofut's house tipped over on its side, School Committeeman McMinnis's home wrecked.

At Norwood Park—G. H. Gouns's residence blown down; family all in bed; all rescued. John Hohn's house blown down; total wreck; no one hurt; German Evangelical Church blown down; total wreck; home of A. Cookhouse tilted over; John Nelson's house overturned; A. G. Cullem's residence thrown from foundation; Chris Stade's house partly blown down.

At Irving Park the Baptist Church, at Huntington Avenue and Irving Park Boulevard was the most pretentious structure to go down in the storm, and it was wrecked by lightning. Several residences were damaged by the wind, and trees by the score were uprooted.

At Ravenswood McDonald's Circus was tented, when the cyclone came along and ripped the canvas from the stakes, snapped the guy ropes, and upset the animal cages. An elephant got loose, but was captured half an hour later.

At Wilson and East Ravenswood Park the plate-glass windows in a drug store were blown in, and board sidewalks went up into the air, coming back to the earth in splinters. Shade trees, outhouses, &c., were demolished in all directions.

At Summerdale one house was blown down, resulting in serious injuries to a woman who occupied it. So far as reported the injured are: Miss Reiffenstall, slight bruises; Peter Fox, wife, and child, seriously bruised; Mrs. Albert Sweetzer, arm broken and internally hurt: Mrs. James Hutchinson, badly bruised; Albert Danish, seriously cut and bruised.

GALENA STREETS WASHED OUT.

The Abandonment of Business Houses Made Necessary.

GALENA, Ill., May 25.—A flood devastated Galena last night, as the result of a cloudburst. Danger signals called people from their beds, and the night was spent in efforts to save life and property.

Water, rushing in torrents from the bluffs to the low ground, together with the sudden rise of the Galena River, turned the down-town streets into running rivers. Towboats did service on Main and Commerce Streets. Franklin Street is a scene of devastation. The solid macadamizing of the street has been washed out to the depth of ten feet in many places. Several bridges are washed away. Cellars on Main Street are inundated, and places of business in some portions of the town are abandoned. Walls of solid masonry were torn out, buildings carried from their foundations, and horses swept from floating barns down the deluged streets. Several homes were wrecked, among them that of J. P. Strickland, whose wife was drowned in the flood.

INSANE HOSPITAL INJURED.

The Storm Does Great Damage at Elgin, Ill.—Several Lives Lost.

ELGIN, Ill., May 25.—This city was visited by a tornado at an early hour this morning. The great brick smokestack at the State Insane Asylum was completely wrecked, and Jack Kehoe was killed and buried beneath the wreckage. The smokestack stood 125 feet high. The asylum buildings were seriously damaged, but no one was seriously injured. The roof of the Elgin bicycle and sewing machine works was torn off and the building practically ruined.

At Clintonville, Ill., one mile from here, the storm was very severe, but it only struck one corner of the town, wrecking a flour mill.

MOUNT CARROLL, Ill., May 25.—The severest storm ever experienced in this section broke at 11:30 last night, and lasted until 3 o'clock this morning. Carroll Creek rose 20 feet in half an hour, passing the high-water mark by 5 feet. The J. M. Shirk Company's mill dam broke, flooding the electric light plant, Lebkicker's carriage manufactory, the Mount Carroll Tannery, and all the buildings along Galena Avenue and Mill Street. People were rescued on rafts. Two hundred feet of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad Company's tracks, between here and Savannah, was washed out, and telegraph lines are down. Plum River is 6 feet higher than ever before known, and iron bridges and fences all went down in the flood. The damage in Carroll County is estimated at $100,000.

ROCKFORD, Ill., May 25.—Several people were killed and many thousand dollars' worth of property destroyed by a storm of wind, hail, and rain which swept over this region last night. Four persons were injured, some fatally. The storm was the most severe southeast of the city. A cyclone struck one mile south of Egan City, wrecking the residence of Mrs. Isora Bird and killing her instantly. Her two girls and two boys were badly hurt. The older girl's arm was fractured, and she was internally injured. It is not believed the younger girl will live. Big trees were torn from the earth, crops leveled, and outhouses destroyed by the storm.

Dr. Hildebrand, his wife, and daughter, were killed near Monroe Centre, the wife being beheaded by a flying beam, and Miss Rhinehart lost her life at Leaf River. Davis Junction was also a victim of the storm to a serious extent.

HEAVY LOSS IN MICHIGAN.

Towns Destroyed and Lives Lost Around Mount Clemens.

MOUNT CLEMENS, Mich., May 25.—A cyclone passed over this city this evening, wrecking about fifty houses and killing six or eight persons and injuring several others.

LAKEVIEW, Mich., May 25.—A small cyclone struck this place this afternoon at 5 o'clock, destroying crops, trees, and everything in its path. A large barn belonging to Robert Edgar was demolished, and one owned by Frederick Edgar was moved from its foundation and crushed. Heavy oak rails were carried across a ten-acre lot and splintered. A drenching rain followed.

ORTONVILLE, Mich., May 25.—A cyclone swept over the northern portion of Oakland County this afternoon. The storm passed about half a mile north of this village. It came from the west, and went on a due east line. The path of the cyclone was half a mile wide. Every farmhouse in its path for a distance of fully fifteen miles was destroyed, and between twenty and twenty-five persons were killed and nearly thirty injured, some of whom will die. The names of some of the killed are:

HEATON, Mrs. T. J.
HOWE, —, two children.
MITCHELL, Mr. and Mrs. WILLIAM, and two children.
PERRITT, JOHN.
PERRITT, Mrs. JOSEPH.
QUICK, ABRAM, and three children.
QUICK, Mrs. HENRY.

Oakwood, the next village north of here, is reported to have been completely wiped out, and many persons killed and injured.

At Thomas, which is situated a few miles east of here, many buildings were destroyed, and it is said five persons lost their lives.

Metamora, a town a few miles north of Thomas, on the line of the Michigan Central, suffered severely, and several persons were killed.

Hail in the Northwest.

MINOT, N. D., May 25.—A severe hailstorm swept over this section yesterday afternoon, causing serious damage to crops and breaking many windows. Cattle on the ranges suffered severely from the storm, many being pounded to death by the hail. The stones were of enormous size, and fell with terrific force. The storm was accompanied by severe lightning, doing considerable damage. One or two barns in the Moose River Valley were struck by lightning. Crops in the Moose River Valley are a total loss.

ST. PAUL, Minn., May 25.—A fierce hailstorm began yesterday morning as a passenger train was leaving Springfield. Every window in the train was broken, as were also many of the inside shutters. Many windows in Springfield were also broken. A cyclone struck near Morgan yesterday, and demolished a number of barns, but so far as known no lives were lost.

Two Drowned at La Cygne.

LA CYGNE, Kan., May 25.—Miss Bertie Cassiday and Miss Georgie Ricketts were drowned last night during the storm which followed the flood. The town was flooded by the recent rains and water stood from four to six feet deep in the streets leading to the Memphis station. Several parties were out boat riding. A strong current carried a boat containing the Mandolin Club against the one which the Rickett and Cassidy girls, with four others, were boating, causing it to tip.

A Mr. Watkey saved his boy by throwing him into a tree, and Miss Dyer saved herself by clinging to the boy's suspended foot. The bodies of Miss Rickett and Miss Cassidy have been recovered.

THE OFF-SEASON SHOWS

KELLAR, THE MATHEMATICAL MAGICIAN, AT DALY'S THEATRE.

His Entertainment Is Puzzling and Ingenious, but Is Not Presented Briskly Enough—Light Opera Is Popular at the American Theatre and Terrace Garden—Seabrooke as the Mayor in "Thoroughbred"—Music Hall Changes.

As an inventor of unexplainable mechanical illusions, a mathematician and lightning calculator, a hypnotist, (real or make-believe, it matters not,) and an adept in the art of untying hard knots, the entertainer who calls himself "the great magician Kellar" has no rival now in public view.

But his entertainment, for all its cleverness of device and mystery, lacks some important essentials of popularity. Kellar does the ordinary sleight-of-hand tricks almost as well as Herrmann, though not quite, but he lacks the authority of presence, the personal humor, and the magnetism of his contemporary.

His mechanical tricks and scenic illusions are vastly more complicated and more mystifying than Herrmann's, but his programmes are not as aptly arranged.

Admitting that Mrs. Kellar's instantaneous reading of figures chalked on a blackboard, her naming in order each card in a full pack which has been shuffled by strangers among the spectators, her reading of the words and figures on the face of a check or draft, all the while blindfolded and seemingly in a hypnotic trance, are marvelous, it is, after all, the marvelous that folks expect to see when they go to a magic show. They also want to be entertained.

Kellar's mathematical feats, when presented to a miscellaneous audience knowing him as a public performer, are not particularly diverting. The reading of numbers on unseen bank bills by a person who claims supernatural powers has been known to entertain and mystify folks for a while. But Kellar claims no supernatural powers, and he always makes a little too much of his arithmetical feats.

His present programme at Daly's, where he began an engagement last night before a large company of spectators, contains too much rather than too little of magic and mystery. One cabinet trick is enough, and Kellar offers three or four that do not differ greatly in their effect. His blueroom mystery is picturesque and ingenious, but is deferred too long.

The first part of the programme was greatly enjoyed, while the "Oriental wonders" and the "Simla séance" caused amazement. Either less talk or better talk, however, is needed to make the entertainment attract persons seeking diversion, and certainly the cubing and squaring of figures and the sums in addition could be omitted without injuring the show's reputation. What he knows he is a marvel. He may even be in league with uncanny spirits. We do not care a bit if he is, but ask only that when he gives a show it shall be as diverting as it is unexplainable. No theory is less in need of proof nowadays than that there are more things in heaven and earth than are dreamt of in our philosophy.

Lady Sholto Douglas Here.

When the stage sign at Tony Pastor's continuous performance last night put out the name of Lady Sholto Douglas, not only was every seat in the house occupied, but men and women stood several rows deep behind the tiers, both down stairs and up stairs, and the boxes were all filled. A few faces familiar at first-night performances were conspicuous in the choice places, and the showing of opera glasses indicated that this feature of the bill explained the presence of not a few who do not often pass an evening there.

The young woman who came forward to sing bore herself quite easily and received a good welcome. There were three songs on her list. When she had delivered them she was permitted to retire, without any show of extra enthusiasm. A large basket piece of jacqueminot roses and lilies showed somebody's special interest, but it was evidently a gift for a new-comer rather than for excellence of work. The audience was plainly content to get along without lengthening the programme through her efforts.

If appearances count for much, there is no present danger that her titled husband will need to continue the worry which her Chicago engagement is said to have caused him. She has none of the sprightliness of manner and none of the skill in her art which are supposed to enrapture the youth of this city. It does not seem to have been claimed that she can sing. Her physique betokens ample possibilities, which are already well advanced for a young person, and which at present reflect abundance of good nature. She smiles often and becomingly, but there was no immediate conquest last night. The female portion of the audience seemed interested in her dress, which, although abbreviated top and bottom in concert-hall fashion, was of quiet tone, being hand-painted silk, in black and white.

The remainder of the programme, including Tony Pastor and Lydia Yeamans Titus, was bright enough to keep the house filled until a late hour, showing that it was not distinctively a Lady Sholto Douglas audience.

"The Mikado" at the American.

"The Mikado" drew an audience numerous enough to completely fill the big American Theatre last evening, and the performance was brisk and melodious and never too foreign to the spirit of the work to distress a sensitive person. Dorothy Morton was a charmingly infantile and irresponsible Yum Yum, and that veteran of the comic opera stage, Charles Drew, a droll and nimble Ko Ko, and Flora Finlayson a tuneful—and stately Katisha. The other rôles were tolerably well taken, and the chorus was in good training. Under such circumstances, the old operetta was very enjoyable, and the audience was kept in the best possible humor.

Operetta at Terrace Garden.

Mr. Heumann's Summer term of operetta in German at Terrace Garden continues profitable. "Die Fledermaus," one of the liveliest and most tuneful works of Strauss, was put in the bill last night and performed with spirit and understanding. It will be repeated to-night and to-morrow night, and Thursday will give place to "Der Bettelstudent," by Carl Millöcker. There is a well-organized troupe of German singers and actors at Terrace Garden, and the stage equipment is satisfactory.

Mr. Seabrooke in "Thoroughbred."

"Thoroughbred," a very light but diverting comedy, which is remarkably well acted, continues to draw well at the Garrick Theatre. Mr. Dixey, however, has withdrawn from the cast, and his place as the ingenuous rural Mayor, whose innocent dalliance with the turf gets him into trouble, was acceptably filled last night by Mr. Thomas Q. Seabrooke.

Mr. Fritz Williams, as the scion of aristocracy whom circumstance transforms into a wandering minstrel; Mr. Edeson, Mr. Pitt, Mr. Humphreys, Miss Miller, Mrs. Whiffen, and Miss Nunn retain their original rôles.

Another New Roof Garden.

The roof garden of the Grand Central Palace will be opened June 28, under the direction of L. R. Mestaniz. Agents have been abroad for several weeks securing performers. The stage will be reversible, and situated between the roof garden and the concert hall on the Lexington Avenue front of the Palace. Two large passageways lead from the garden to the hall, and in case of rain the stage will be reversed and the audience can quickly be transferred to the hall.

Mary Sanders's New Play.

WASHINGTON, May 25.—Minister and Mme. Mendonça, ex-Senator Manderson and family, and other distinguished people were among those who saw the first presentation of the new play, "Her Brother Bob," at the New National Theatre tonight. The play was written for Miss Mary Sanders by Charles Bradley. Miss Sanders took the leading part, supported by Joseph Wheelock, Jr., Percy Brooks, Edward A. Paulton, and Agnes Findlay. The play made a hit. It was the first appearance of Miss Sanders as a star, and she was enthusiastically applauded, as she has always been a favorite in Washington.

Notes of the Stage.

—Chauncey Olcott began a week's engagement at the Grand Opera House last night, presenting "Mavourneen," which he will continue through the week. The production was on a liberal scale, and the play seems to be as popular as ever. Its six hundredth performance will be given on Friday night, when a large theatre party will be in attendance, and Mr. Olcott will be tendered a banquet after the performance.

—The Bostonians appeared at the Harlem Opera House last night, presenting their most popular opera, "Robin Hood," to a very large audience. Their season and that of the theatre closes this week. The performance last night was thoroughly enjoyed, and the applause was frequent and sincere. The same bill will be given every evening this week and at the matinée on Saturday.

Music Hall Notes.

—Chevalier began the last week but one of his engagement at Koster & Bial's last night. He is as popular as ever, and his songs were received very enthusiastically by a large audience. All the pictures shown by the vitascope were new, except that of the "Waves." Jennie Valmore, an English singer, made her American début, and was cordially received, and Biondi, the man of many characters, appeared in a new comedy, in which he made his transformations before the eyes of the audience.

—Fregoli is still at the Olympia, where he promises to remain for some time to come. Last night Weber and Fields gave a burlesque on his performance, and Herr Techow's trained cats did some wonderful tricks. The eidoloscope is still on exhibition, and the Tiller troupe are in the last week of their engagement.

—At the Eden Musée yesterday excellent audiences listened to the afternoon and evening concerts, and enjoyed the exhibition of wax works, which is constantly being added to and changed. Decoration Day there will be a special programme of music, composed entirely of native selections.

—Jennie Yeamans and Bobby Gaylor are the stars at Keith's Union Square Theatre, and both were welcomed yesterday by large audiences. Mr. Keith's theatre will remain open all Summer, and he has provided ample means of keeping it at all times refreshingly cool.

—At Proctor's Pleasure Palace the performance is given by a large company of popular variety performers, including Ross and Fenton in travesties, the Marlo-Dunham trio, Gertrude Rutledge, the Jackley-Rosrens, and Eleanor Falk.

Gilmore—Hitchcock.

A pretty wedding took place in Christ Protestant Episcopal Church, at the Boulevard and Seventy-first Street, last evening, when Miss Helene Louise Hitchcock, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Hitchcock, and John Winfield Gilmore were married. The ceremony was performed by the rector of the church, the Rev. Dr. J. S. Shipman.

There were no bridesmaids. Miss Mary Drum Hitchcock, sister of the bride, was the maid of honor, and George Gilmore, brother of the bridegroom, acted as best man.

The bride, who is a pretty blonde, wore a charming, simple gown of white satin and tulle, with the regulation orange blossoms. Her gown was cut low at the neck and on the left shoulder was a spray of the orange flowers.

The maid of honor, who is a contrast to her sister, having dark hair and gray eyes, wore a dainty gown of tulle over pink silk, with delicate May rosebuds. The bride carried a bouquet of white roses and lilies of the valley, and the maid of honor pink rosebuds.

The ushers were A. A. Dal Molin, W. G. Hitchcock, Alfred Kollstede, Arthur Lozier, Charles W. MacCord, Jr., and Alfred Oxenhaur.

The church was decorated. After the ceremony a

BICYCLE PRICE CUTTING

AGENTS TOLD THAT THERE IS NO CAUSE FOR ALARM.

President Coleman Explains Things to the Members of the National Board of Trade, and Points Out the Straight and Narrow Path the Dealers Ought to Follow—State of the Trade in England, and the Outlook.

Price cutting among bicycle agents has caused some alarm in business circles, but President R. Lindsay Coleman of the National Board of Trade of Cycle Manufacturers, who has studied the situation, says there is no cause for apprehension. Letters of inquiry, asking what result may be expected if the practice increases, have poured in upon Mr. Coleman, prompting him to issue a communication to the members of the Board of Trade, explaining matters.

In his communication, sent out last night, Mr. Coleman brings the matter thoroughly up to date. Among other things, he says:

From reports received at this writing it is clearly evident that the demand for 1896 models is not decreasing perceptibly, most of the manufacturers being behind in filling orders, and there is certainly no cause for any uneasiness or apprehension on the part of the members of this board.

The retail dealers in various localities state that, by working in concert, prices are being well maintained by the representative agents, the principal exceptions having already been in the way of donations of bells, cyclometers, &c., to cash customers.

What seems particularly desirable at this time is that the manufacturers communicate with their agents, demanding that the list price of their wheels be obtained in all cases, no exceptions whatever being made to the cash or quantity buyer or to the club element. Dealers advise us that such letters already received from manufacturers whom they represent have proved invaluable to them in dealing with the purchaser who asks for a discount.

It may interest you to know the present state of affairs in England, where, at the opening of the season, all sorts of disasters were predicted. List prices are being readily obtained, and it is even anticipated that premiums may be asked for immediate delivery.

The London correspondent of The American Cyclist states as follows, in the last issue of that paper:

"One can have no possible idea of the congestion prevailing in the cycle trade on this side. All the smaller manufacturers are howling after tube fittings and accessories, for which the demand is very much greater than the supply. And another dearth is that of skilled workmen, all the decent mechanics being engaged at good wages, some of them even under contract, so as to insure their services for a more or less extended period, a state of things that has never before been seen in the cycle trade of this country. Several firms have closed their order books, as they have as much work as will keep them fully employed to the end of the year.

"At this time last year any outsider could go along Holborn Viaduct, and, by a little working, playing off one concern against another, it was quite easy for him to get anything up to 20 per cent. discount off the published catalogue prices, but this year quite a different state of affairs obtained. To-day I doubt whether anybody can get 15 per cent. discount, and next week it will be almost impossible to obtain 10, while in the six days preceding the holidays of Whitsuntide I understand that net catalogue prices will rule, and possibly as much as 10 per cent. premium will be asked and obtained for wheels that can be delivered out of stock right away."

After carefully reviewing the present conditions of the bicycle trade, it is safe to assume that, by requesting a strict maintenance of your prices, manufacturers and their agents will be able to dispose of their stock in a proper and businesslike manner, there being a general desire on the part of the retail dealers to entirely eliminate demoralizing competition caused by price cutting, which is wholly unnecessary, and affects particularly the profits of the local agent.

BICYCLE POLICEMEN TO RACE.

Fastest Riders in the Squad to Compete in Philadelphia.

The Police Commissioners have given their consent to have some of the policemen attached to the bicycle squad take part in a race meet at Philadelphia on Decoration Day. There is to be a contest in which policemen from several cities who do bicycle duty will take part.

Commissioner Andrews is going to take half a dozen of the bicycle policemen down to the Manhattan Beach track to-day for the purpose of speeding them and selecting the fastest riders to send to Philadelphia. The men will go down to the beach early in the morning. The Commissioner will take the 9:30 train from Long Island City. Speaking of the matter, he said:

"I see no harm in letting our policemen take part in a bicycle race. Of course they must do it in their own time. I do not think, however, that more than two or three will go to Philadelphia. There is no use of any going unless they are exceptionally fast riders. Police duty will not be neglected by the officers' absence, as their places will be filled by substitutes while they are away. I hope to see our men make a good showing."

"Pro" Chadsey Is Out.

R. C. Chadsey will not be among the competitors in the Irvington-Millburn road race. He had hoped that he would, and had forwarded the necessary fee to the Race Committee of the Metropolitan Association of Cycling Clubs, but apparently he overlooked the important fact that the race is open only to amateurs, and that his being a dyed-in-the-wool professional was an effectual bar to his desire to enter in the historic event. The committee, however, discovered his status in time, and accordingly notified Mr. Chadsey that he was unacceptable, and that there was $2 subject to his order. Chadsey has been on hard training for the event, and for at least a week past has fairly lived on the course. By knowing ones he was tipped as an almost certain winner. Why he ever supposed he would pass inspection is difficult to understand. He is a professional runner of long standing, and as a member of the Ninth Regiment, N. G. N. Y., has posed as the military champion. As such he has been in conflict with the Amateur Athletic Union. Chadsey has also competed in several six-day professional bicycle races, and was too well-known to escape discovery.

Baird's Meritorious Race.

The Avis Wheelmen of this city held a ten-mile road race on Saturday over the Merrick Road. The race was won by "Matt" Baird with 15 seconds handicap, his actual time being 28:04. He also won the time prize. His performance was particularly meritorious, as he broke his pedal at the start, and the scratch men got 15 seconds start on him. Johnson set a pace all the way, but was passed by the winner a mile and a half from the finish. Neumoegen, a scratch man, came in third. The others finished pretty well up. The first five finished as follows:

First, M. Baird, (0:15,) actual time, 28:04.
Second, E. Johnson, (1:41,) actual time, 30:15.
Third, M. Neumoegen, (scratch,) actual time, 29:34.
Fourth, A. Kenedy, (1:45,) actual time, 31:54.
Fifth, A. Millet, (0:45,) actual time, 32:05.

Twenty-five men started. The officials were: Starter—C. Dissosway; Referee—E. Farley; Timers—G. Vegoroux and R. Vega; Judges—F. Meehan and E. Ward.

Miantic Wheelmen Notes.

The Miantic Wheelmen of Jersey City had a large run to Hempstead on Sunday. The party was accompanied by Williard Smith, who will represent the Miantics in the Irvington-Millburn road race on Decoration Day.

Walter Hartman and A. Letz, who are training for the New-Jersey Athletic Club games, are both riding in good form, and it is expected that they will give a good account of themselves at the Point on Saturday.

Thomas J. Lynch, George M. Holly, and the Schroeder brothers, among whom considerable rivalry exists, are entered in the Jersey City letter carriers' three-mile bicycle race.

At the Crescent Wheelmen's met in Plainfield James F. Sullivan will try to keep the Miantic colors in front. He will ride in several races.

Covered a Double Century.

On Saturday and Sunday last, M. A. King, Adolph Oatman, and George C. Wheeler of the Manhattan Bicycle Club went over the route of the club's projected double century run, scheduled for June 20-21. Although they rode all of Saturday night and had never before ridden such a distance, they had no trouble in completing the 200 miles within the schedule of 23 hours without distress. They were around the clubhouse Sunday evening. The course, which is macadamized all the way, was found to be in magnificent condition. It takes in what is known as the New-Brunswick (N. J.) trip.

Kings County's Big Meet.

The Kings County Wheelmen's race meet, to be held at Manhattan Beach on June 27, bids fair to be the greatest ever held by that organization. The meet being on the State circuit, the riders who follow that line are sure to participate in all events. The demand for entry blanks is already very large.

AMONG THE WHEELMEN.

Cyclists wishing to join the League of American Wheelmen will be furnished with application blanks and necessary information by addressing Cycling Department of THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

—N. F. Nelson, who coasted over the course used by the competitors in the contest held at Mamaroneck last Saturday under the auspices of the New-York Athletic Club, and beat the winner's distance by about 10 feet, is anxious to arrange a match. He says he will meet anybody in such a contest. His address is Seymour Building, Fifth Avenue, corner of Forty-second Street.

—The run of the Logan Wheelmen to Far Rockaway on Sunday was very successful. Twenty-five members started from the clubhouse at 9 A. M. and arrived at Picard's Hotel, Far Rockaway, at 12:30 P. M. After dinner several pictures of the party were taken by one of the members.

—"Fifty Miles Around New-York," the tour book which the New-York Division officials had hoped to have ready for distribution by May 1, will not be issued before June 1. The delay is the result of obtaining additional matter for the book not originally scheduled.

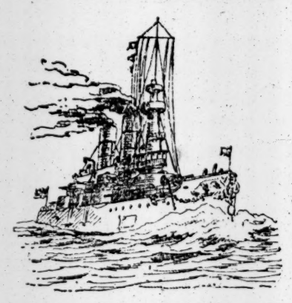
—"Con" Baker and Jenny, the well-known racing men, returned from Savannah yesterday. They have been training there under the supervision of "Fred" Vokes. Last evening the party left for Boston, where both cracks will race on Decoration Day.

—The fifth annual ten-mile handicap road race, and the second annual track events managed by the Alpha Wheel Club, will take place at Norwalk, Conn., June 17. Entries should be sent to George H. Allen, Norwalk, before June 10.

—Samuel Minturn Peck of Alabama and Frank W. Chandler of Brooklyn will sail for Europe to-morrow on the American liner New-York. They intend to travel extensively in France, touring awheel.

—The Paramount Wheelmen won the two pieces of bronze statuary offered to the club having the largest number of entries in the century run on Sunday, managed by the South Brooklyn Wheelmen.

—McFarland of the Yale cycling team had a fall yesterday while training at Manhattan Beach, and may not be able to compete in the intercollegiate championships to-morrow.



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Sun Building, Park Row & Nassau. (Open evenings.)
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579 B'way, bet. Prince and Houston. (Open evenings.)
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Tailor Shops, 41 and 43 Lispenard St.
Send for Samples and Self-Measurement Blanks.
Clothes kept in repair—no charge.
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Going riding? What do you need to complete your outfit? We have a special cut price Sundry Sale on this week—a chance to get sundries at half price.

Trouser Guards, former price	.10 .02
Chain Lubricant, former price	.10 .05
Rubber Cement, former price	.15 .05
Bells, former price	.20 .12
Bells, former price	1.00 .50
Oil Cans, former price	.25 .07
Luggage Carriers, former price	.75 .44
Luggage Carriers, former price	1.25 .95
Lamp Brackets, former price	.25 .09
Sprocket Locks, former price	.25 .12
Nickeled Locks, former price	.45 .22
Toe Clips, former price	.25 .12
Bicycle Brushes, former price	.10 .05
Tool Bags, former price	.55 .27
Repair Kits, former price	.25 .09

Large reduction in prices of all sundries for bicycles during next few days.

Special prices on saddles, 35c. to $5.00.
Lamps reduced 50 per cent. in price.
Cyclometers, $1.00; worth $2.00.

Don't forget the Christy Saddle; price, $5.00. If this is too expensive, look at our line of Brooks, Garford, Sager, and other well-known makes. Reduced 50 per cent. in price for this week only. Here is a chance to ensure a comfortable ride for yourself for Decoration Day.

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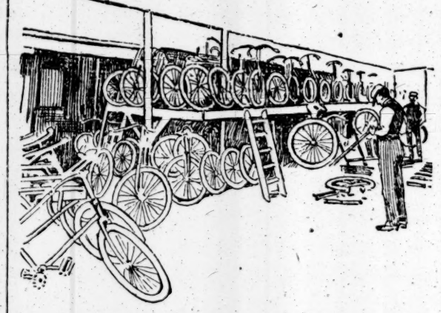

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machines in the market in one respect—slowest to wear out.

They come up smiling year after year, long after their contemporaries have been relegated to the scrap heap. This shows that material and workmanship are the best. It payt to buy the best bicycle—the bess bicycle is the

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7 W. 125th St.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending May 30 will close (promptly in all cases) at this office as follows:

TRANSATLANTIC MAILS.

TUESDAY.—At 6:30 AM for Germany, Denmark, Sweden, Norway, (Lanristiania,) and Russia, per steamship Trave*, via Bremen, (letters for other parts of Europe, via Southampton, must be directed "per Trave.")

WEDNESDAY.—At 6:30 AM (supplementary 8:30 AM) for Europe, per steamship New-York*, via Southampton; at 8:30 AM for Belgium direct, per steamship Kensington, via Antwerp, (letters must be directed "per Kensington";) at 8:30 AM (supplementary 10 AM) for Ireland, per steamship Britannic*, via Queenstown, (letters for other parts of Europe must be directed "per Britannic.")

THURSDAY.—At 7 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Schiedam, via Amsterdam, (letters must be directed "per Schiedam";) at 7:30 AM (supplementary 9 AM) for Europe, per steamship F. Bismarck*, via Plymouth, Cherbourg, and Hamburg.

SATURDAY.—At 12:30 AM for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt, and British India, per steamship La Bretagne*, via Havre; at 6:30 AM for Germany, Denmark, Sweden, Norway, (Christiania,) and Russia, per steamship Aller*, via Bremen, (letters for other parts of Europe, via Southampton, must be directed "per Aller";) at 6:30 AM for Europe, per steamship Umbria*, via Queenstown, (letters for Germany, Denmark, Sweden, Norway, (Christiania,) and Russia must be directed "per Umbria";) at 7 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Veendam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Veendam";) at 8 AM for Genoa, per steamship Fulda, (letters must be directed "per Fulda";) at 10 AM for Scotland direct, per steamship Ethiopia, via Glasgow, (letters must be directed "per Ethiopia.")

*PRINTED MATTER, &c.—German steamers sailing on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays take printed matter, &c., for Germany, and especially addressed printed matter, &c., for other parts of Europe. White Star steamers on Wednesday take specially addressed printed matter, &c., for Europe. Cunard steamers on Saturday take printed matter, &c., for Great Britain and Ireland, and specially addressed printed matter, &c., for other parts of Europe. American and French Line steamers take printed matter, &c., for all countries for which they are advertised to carry mail.

After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

MAILS FOR SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA, WEST INDIES, &c.

TUESDAY.—At 2:30 AM for Port Antonio, per steamer from Baltimore; at 1 PM for Cape Haiti, Gonaives, St. Marc, and Port au Prince, per steamship Delaware; at 3 PM for Costa Rica and Bocas del Toro, per steamer from New-Orleans; at 9 PM for Brazil and La Plata Countries, via Pernambuco and Santos, per steamship Buffon, from Baltimore, (letters for North Brazil must be directed "per Buffon.")

WEDNESDAY.—At 10 AM for Costa Rica, per steamship Albert Dumois, via Limon; at 12 M for Inagua, Port de Paix, Gonaives, and Aux-Cayes, per steamship Schleswig; at 12 M for Savanilla, per steamship South Portland; at 12 M for Leeward and Windward Islands, Martinique, and Barbados, per steamship Talisman; at 1 PM for Cuba, per steamship Vigilancia, via Havana; at 2 PM for Puerto Rico direct, per steamship Fort William; at 9 PM for Port Antonio, per steamer from Boston.

THURSDAY.—At 2:30 AM for Port Antonio, per steamer from Baltimore; at 11 AM (supplementary 11:30 AM) for St. Thomas and St. Croix, via St. Thomas, also Maracaibo, per steamship Curacao; at 1 PM for Demerara direct, per steamship Tjomo; at 1 PM (supplementary 1:30 PM) for Bermuda, per steamship Muriel; at 3 PM for Bluefields, per steamer from New-Orleans.

FRIDAY.—At 1 PM for Campeachy, Chiapas, Tabasco, Tuxpam, and Yucatan, per steamship Yucatan, (letters for other parts of Mexico and for Cuba must be directed "per Yucatan";) at 6 PM for Fortune Island, Jamaica, Savanilla, and Carthagena, per steamship Alene.

SATURDAY.—At 7 AM for Santiago de Cuba, per steamship Habana, (letters for Venezuela and Colombia must be directed "per Habana";) at 10 AM for La Plata Countries, per steamship Merida; at 8:30 PM for St. Pierre Miquelon, per steamer from North Sydney.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Cuba close at this office daily at 7 AM, for forwarding by steamers sailing (Mondays and Thursdays) from Port Tampa, Fla. Mails for Mexico, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 7 AM. §Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China and Japan, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Empress of India, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to May $25 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Victoria, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to May $29 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China, Japan, and Hawaii, per steamship Peru, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to May 31 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to June 10 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New-Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, per steamship Alameda, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to June $20 at 7:30 AM, 11 AM, and 6:30 PM, (or on arrival at New-York of steamship Umbria with British mails for Australia.) Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Hawaii, and Fiji Islands, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Miowera, (from Vancouver,) close here daily after June 20 and up to June $23 at 6:30 PM.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. §Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day

CHARLES W. DAYTON, Postmaster.
Post Office, New-York, N. Y., May 22, 1896.

IF YOU HAVE A HORSE OR CARRIAGE FOR SALE

an announcement of that fact in THE NEW-YORK TIMES will reach a class of people who are able to purchase what you have to sell. TIMES readers can be reached only through THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Victors Are the Slowest

machines in the market in one respect—slowest to wear out.

They come up smiling year after year, long after their contemporaries have been relegated to the scrap heap. This shows that material and workmanship are the best. It payt to buy the best bicycle—the bess bicycle is the

Victor.

OVERMAN WHEEL CO.,
23 Warren St., N. Y.
HARLEM BRANCH,
7 W. 125th St.

E Barnes and WARWICK TANDEMS
NOW READY FOR DELIVERY.
CYCLE CO., 57 Park Place. 107 E. 125th St.
Elmwood BROOKLYN: 1216 Bedford Av.
High grade repairing—Tires a specialty.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.
NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, BREMEN.
FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS.
I. cabin, $90 and upward, according to location.
II. cabin, $60; round trip, $110.

Trave, Tu., May 26,	10 AM	Saale, Sat., Je 13,	10 AM
Aller, Sat., May 30,	10 AM	Havel, Tu., Je 16,	10 AM
Spree, Tu., June 2,	10 AM	Trave, Tu., Je 23,	10 AM
Lahn, Tu., June 9,	10 AM	Aller, Sat., June 27,	10 AM

Passengers booked through to all important points of GERMANY and AUSTRIA.
Return tickets available from Mediterranean or from Bremen, London, or Havre.

MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.
TO GIBRALTAR, NAPLES, GENOA.

Fulda, May 30,	10 AM	Werra, June 27,	10 AM
Ems, June 6,	10 AM	Fulda, July 11,	10 AM
Kaiser, June 20,	10 AM	Ems, July 11,	10 AM

OELRICHS & CO., 2 Bowling Green.
LOUIS H. MEYER, 45 S. 3d St., Phila., Penn.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE
TWIN-SCREW EXPRESS
Line from New-York to Plymouth (London), Cherbourg, Paris, & Hamburg.
F. Bism'ck, May 28, 11 AM | Normannia, Je 11, 11 AM
Columbia, June 4, 7 AM | A. Victoria, June 18, 7 AM
T. Cab., $80 and upward; II Cab., $50 & upward.
PLYMOUTH-LONDON, 4½ h. Free of Charge by Special Train. CHERBOURG, PARIS, 6½ h.

TO THE Land OF THE Midnight Sun.
Cruise to NORWAY, the NORTH CAPE, and SPITZBERGEN by the Twin-Screw Express Steamer COLUMBIA from New-York JULY 2. A beautiful itinerary has been arranged. The round trip can be made in about 6 weeks.
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE,
37 Broadway, New-York.

American Line.
NEW-YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—(London—Paris.)
Sailing at 10 A. M.

NEW-YORK	May 27	ST. PAUL	June 10
ST. LOUIS	June 3	PARIS	June 13
BERLIN	June 6	NEW-YORK	June 17

Red Star Line to Antwerp.
Sailing Every Wednesday.
Kens'n, May 27, 10:30 AM | Berlin, Sat., Je 6, 10 AM
Western'd, June 3, Noon | Southwark, Ju. 10, 9:30 AM
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY,
Piers 14 & 15 North River. Office, 6 Bowling Green.

CUNARD LINE.
TO LIVERPOOL, VIA QUEENSTOWN.

Umbria,	May 30, 10 AM	Umbria,	June 27, 10 AM
Lucania,	June 6, noon	Lucania,	July 4, 10 AM
Etruria,	June 13, 9 AM	Etruria,	July 11, 2 PM
Campania,	June 20, noon	Campania,	July 18, 10 AM

EXTRA SAILING.
AURANIA.....Tuesday, June 9, 2 P. M.
From Pier 40 North River, foot Clarkson St.
For freight and passage apply at company's office, 4 Bowling Green.
VERNON H. BROWN & CO., General Agents.

ANCHOR LINE.
Steamships sail every Saturday at noon
FOR GLASGOW AND LONDONDERRY.
From Pier 54 N. R., Foot West 24th Street.
Ethiopia.....May 30 | Furnessia.....June 20
Circassia.....June 13 | Anchoria.....June 27
Saloon, $50 and up; 2d cabin, $30; steerage, $24.50.
S. S. CITY OF ROME, June 6 & July 4.
Saloon, $60 and up; 2d cabin, $35; steerage, $25.50.
HENDERSON BROTHERS,
General Agents, 7 Bowling Green, N. Y.

EUROPE. Special Vacation Parties, including All Traveling Expenses, from New-York by Cunard Line SS. "Aurania," July 7th; and from Boston by Cunard Line SS. "Scythia," July 4th. Six Routes, 32 to 57 days. Round-the-World Parties, Sept. 9th, Oct. 8th, 17th. Japan and China Party, Oct. 12th. Descriptive Programmes free.
THOS. COOK & SON,
261 and 1,225 Broadway, New-York.

WHITE STAR LINE.
Britannic, May 27, Noon | Britannic, June 24, Noon
Majestic, June 3, Noon | Majestic, July 1, Noon
Germanic, June 10, Noon | Germanic, July 8, Noon
Teutonic, June 17, Noon | Teutonic, July 15, Noon
No Cotton Carried by Passenger Steamers.
Pier 45 North River. Office, 29 Broadway, N. Y.
H. MAITLAND KERSEY, Agent.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE.
FRENCH LINE TO HAVRE, FRANCE.
LA BRETAGNE, Rupé.....Sat., May 30, 4 A. M.
LA BOURGOGNE, Leboeuf..Sat., June 6, 7 A. M.
Parlor-seat and buffet smoking car attached to Special Train Havre-Paris, (or vice versa;) seats $1.00 extra.
A. FORGET, Gen. Agent, No. 3 Bowling Green.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE OF TWIN SCREW
STEAMERS—NEW-YORK—LONDON—WEEKLY
MOBILE.....May 30, 1896
For freight and passage apply to
NEW-YORK SHIPPING CO.,
General Agents,
1 Broadway, New-York.
Steamers leave Pier 39 N. R., foot W. Houston St.

NETHERLANDS LINE
for Rotterdam and Amsterdam, via Boulogne-sur-Mer, France:
S. S. VEENDAM.....Saturday, May 30, 9 A. M.
S. S. OBDAM.....Saturday, June 6, 9 A. M.
First cabin, $55-$70; second cabin, $35; steerage at very low rates. Apply for handbook and terms. General Passenger Agency, 39 Broadway.

JAPAN-CHINA.
PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
Steamers leave San Francisco:
PERU, via Honolulu.....June 6, 3 P. M.
COPTIC.....June 15, 3 P. M.
CITY OF RIO DE JANEIRO.....June 24, 3 P. M.
GAELIC, via Honolulu.....July 2, 3 P. M.
CITY OF PEKING.....July 11, 3 P. M.
For freight, passage, and general information apply at 349 Broadway, or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.
Intended steamships sailing from Vancouver
TO JAPAN AND CHINA:
EMPRESS OF INDIA....June 1; Aug. 3; Oct. 12
EMPRESS OF JAPAN..June 22; Aug. 24; Nov. 9
EMPRESS OF CHINA...July 13; Sept. 14; Dec. 7
TO HONOLULU, FIJI, AND AUSTRALIA
WARRIMOO, May 30. MIOWERA, June 30.
Second Cabin accommodations very low rates.
For tickets and freight rates apply 353 Broadway. For freight rates only, 65 Wall St., N. Y.

Panama Railroad Co. Owning and Operating Colombian Line.
THE SEA ROUTE TO SAN FRANCISCO.
Connecting at the Isthmus for all West Coast ports of Mexico, Central and South America.
Steamers sail from Pier foot West 27th St., N. R.
ADVANCE, June 1, M. FINANCE, June 10, noon
For rates apply at Company's office, 29 Broadway.
JOHN MUIR, Traffic Manager.

CLYDE LINE.
CHARLESTON, S. C., the South and Southwest.
JACKSONVILLE, and all Florida points.
From Pier 29, E. R. (foot of Roosevelt St.) 3 P. M.
COMANCHE, Charleston only, Thurs., May 27
IROQUOIS, Chas. & Jack., Friday, May 29
ALGONQUIN.....Tuesday, June 2
Steamers have first-class passenger accommodations. WM. P. CLYDE & CO., General Agents, 5 Bowling Green, New-York.
Fla. Cent. & Pen. Fast F. & P. Line via Jacksonville. Great So. Freight & Passenger Line via Charleston. T. C. Ezer, General Agent, 391 Broadway, N. Y.

SAVANNAH LINE, OCEAN S. S. CO.
Tri-weekly from Pier 34 N. R., foot of Spring St., Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at 3 P. M. For freight and passage apply to
J. D. Hashagen, E. F. A. W. H. Rhett, Gen. Agt.
Plant System, 261 B'way Cent. R. R., 317 B'way.
J. J. Farnsworth, E.P.A. J. L. Adams, G. E. A.
Plant System, 261 B'way F.C.&P.R.R., 353 B'way.
G. M. Sorrel, Mgr. J. P. Beckwith, G. F. & P. A.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

"AMERICA'S GREATEST RAILROAD."
NEW YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER R. R.
From Grand Central Station, 42d St.
8:30 A. M.—Except Sunday, Empire State Express. Fastest train in the world. Stops at Albany, Utica, Syracuse, and Rochester. Due at Buffalo 4:45 P. M., Niagara Falls 5:55 P. M. This train is limited to its seating capacity.
9:30 A. M.—Daily. Fast Mail. For Poughkeepsie, Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Chicago.
10:30 A. M.—Except Sunday. Day express. For all important New-York State points.
1:00 P. M.—Daily. Southwestern Limited. For Cincinnati, Chicago, Indianapolis, and St. Louis. Stops at Poughkeepsie, Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.
1:00 P. M.—Daily. Chicago Special. For Detroit, Cleveland, Toledo, and Chicago. Stops at Poughkeepsie, Albany, Schenectady, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.
3:30 P. M.—Except Sunday. West Point, Poughkeepsie, Albany, Troy, Saratoga.
4:30 P. M.—Daily. North Shore Limited. Due Detroit at 8:20 A. M., Chicago 4:30 P. M. Stops at Albany, Utica, and Syracuse.
6:00 P. M.—Daily. For Albany, Troy, Utica, Adirondack Mountains, Montreal, Syracuse, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis.
6:25 P. M.—Daily. For Troy, Saratoga, Burlington, Plattsburg, St. Albans, and Montreal.
7:30 P. M.—Daily. For Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Chicago. Stops at Poughkeepsie, Albany, and Utica.
9:00 P. M.—Daily. Carries sleeping-car passengers only, for points on Fall Brook Railway, via Lyons, and for Rochester.
9:15 P. M.—Daily. For Syracuse, Oswego, Watertown, Ogdensburg, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Toledo, Chicago, and, except Saturday, for Cape Vincent and the Auburn Road.
12:10 NIGHT.—Theatre train for Chicago and principal points on New-York Central every night, except Sunday night. Sunday night, Albany and Chicago sleepers leave on 9:15 train.
9:06 A. M. and 3:35 P. M.—Daily, except Sunday, to Pittsfield, via Harlem Division.
9:15 A. M.—Sundays only, to Pittsfield and the Berkshire Hills via Harlem Division.
"ALL NIGHT" TRAINS TO YONKERS.
"All night" trains run between 130th Street and points on the Putnam Division as far as Yonkers, in connection with the Elevated Road. The only line running "all night" trains out of New-York.
Wagner Palace Cars on all through trains.
Trains illuminated with Pintsch Light.
Tickets and Wagner offices at Grand Central Station, 113 Broadway, 14 Park Place, 261, 413 Broadway, 31 East 14th St., 942 Broadway, 235 Columbus Av., 61 West 125th St., and 188th St. Station, New-York; 338 and 726 Fulton St., and 106 Broadway, E. D., Brooklyn.
Baggage checked from hotel or residence by the Westcott Express Company.
CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW, GEORGE H. DANIELS, President. General Manager. General Passenger Agent.

WEST SHORE R.R.
Trains leave W. 42d St. Station, N. Y., as follows, and 15 m. earlier from foot of Franklin St.:
3:30 A. M. Daily. Local for Buffalo.
7:30 A. M. Daily. Local to Albany for Catskill Mountains, Saratoga, and Montreal. Parlor car to Albany Sundays only.
9:15 A. M. Daily for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toledo, Cleveland, and Chicago. Parlor Car to Syracuse.
11:35 A. M. Daily, except Sunday, to Catskill Mountains, New-Paltz, Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska, Albany, Saratoga. Parlor Car.
4:00 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Albany.
6:00 P. M. Daily for Albany, Montreal, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, St. Louis.
6:30 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Newburg, Albany, Saratoga, and Montreal.
7:45 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.
8:15 P. M. Daily for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.
For tickets, time table, parlor and sleeping car accommodations apply city offices, Brooklyn and New-York, and at stations. Time table at principal hotels. For other information address
C. E. LAMBERT, Gen. Passenger Agent.
5 Vanderbilt Av., New-York.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.
Stations foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses Sts.
6:50 A. M. daily (Sundays 7:00 A. M.) for MAUCH CHUNK and intermediate stations.
8:15 A. M. daily for ITHACA, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, SUSPENSION BRIDGE, and the West, and principal local points; dining car to Suspension Bridge; Pullman Vestibule Sleeper to Chicago.
11:00 A. M. daily, except Sunday, for MAUCH CHUNK and intermediate points. Connections for Reading and Harrisburg.
12:00 noon daily, except Sunday,
"BLACK DIAMOND EXPRESS"
arrives Buffalo 10:00 P. M. Through car to Rochester. Pullman Vestibuled Day Coaches and Parlor Cars. Dining-Car Service. Meals a la carte.
1:00 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for Easton and intermediate points.
1:30 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for L. and B. Junction and all intermediate stations; chair cars to Wilkesbarre.
3:30 P. M. Sundays only for Mauch Chunk and Hazleton and intermediate stations.
4:10 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for L. and B. JUNCTION and principal intermediate stations. Pullman Buffet Parlor Car to Wilkesbarre; connections for Pottsville.
5:10 P. M. daily for EASTON and intermediate stations. Chair car to Easton.
6:10 P. M. daily for BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and all points West. Pullman Sleeper Vestibuled Train N. Y. to Chicago. Sleeper to Buffalo and Toronto. Connections for Reading and Harrisburg.
9:00 P. M. daily for ITHACA, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and all points West. Pullman Sleeper to Chicago and Buffalo. Chair car to Wilkesbarre.
11:50 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for EASTON and intermediate points.
Additional local trains daily, except Sunday, for BOUND BROOK and intermediate points, leave as follows: 8:00 A. M., 9:00 A. M., 12:10 P. M., 4:20 P. M., and 6:30 P. M.
Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 235, 273, 944, and 1,323 Broadway, 31 East 14th St., 156 East 125th St., 127 Bowery, N. Y.; 860 Fulton St., 4 Court St., 98 Broadway, and Brooklyn Annex, Brooklyn.
N. Y. Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence through to destination.

ERIE RAILROAD.
Through trains leave New-York, foot of Chambers St., as follows, and five minutes earlier from West 23d St.:
9:00 A. M.—Vestibuled express daily for Waverley, Binghamton, Elmira, Buffalo, Bradford, Jamestown, Meadville, and the West. Parlor

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Continued from Page 6.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway. 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Cooks.

COOK—PARLORMAID.—A lady leaving the city wishes to secure positions for two competent girls, one as excellent cook, the other as parlormaid and seamstress or lady's maid. Can be seen at present employers from 10 to 12 o'clock, A. M., 14 West 53d St., for two days.

COOK.—By a first-class young cook in a small American family; city or country; understands all kinds of soups, meats, game, entrées, desserts, creams, &c.; wages, $30 to $35; excellent references; last employer can be seen. N. C., Box 404 Times, Up Town.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—A lady going to Europe wishes a situation for her cook and laundress, whom she can highly recommend. Apply at 175 2d Av., corner 11th St., on Monday and Tuesday, between 11 and 1 o'clock.

COOK.—By a thoroughly competent colored woman; cooking done in all branches of first-class fine cooking; thirteen years' references from New-York and Newport families. H., 9 Cleveland Place, Brooklyn.

COOK and LAUNDRESS—WAITRESS and Chambermaid.—By two girls together; one as cook and laundress; other as chambermaid and waitress; city or country; have best references. 519 Lexington Av., between 48th and 49th Sts.

COOK.—First-class; by a Protestant young woman; can do dinners and luncheons; understands her business thoroughly; private family only; best city reference. C. M., Box 284 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—Lady desires to secure situation for her cook, whom she will recommend most highly; disengaged June 1. Call, Monday or Tuesday, between 10 and 12 o'clock, at 117 West 57th St.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By young woman as good cook and laundress; good city reference; willing to go to the country. 2,155 8th Av., near 116th St.; Brennan's bell.

COOK.—By Protestant young woman; first-class; understands French and American cooking; private family only; wages, $30 to $35; best reference. M. K., Box 285 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a Swedish woman as first-class cook in private family; thoroughly understands her business; wages, $25; best city reference. Christina, 243 East 52d St.

COOK.—By a competent French cook, who understands her business in all its branches; will be disengaged from present employer's after June 1. 29 East 38th St.

COOK.—By young girl as competent cook in private family; willing and obliging; best of city reference; wages, $20 to $25. S. C., 257 West 42d St.

COOK.—By a first-class, experienced French cook in private family; can take full charge of kitchen with kitchenmaid; Boston preferred; best city reference. M. L., 203 West 38th St.

COOK.—By a cook in a private family; thorough in all branches of cooking and baking; excellent pastry; two years' highest personal reference, 206 West 37th St.; ring twice; no cards.

COOK.—By a competent woman as excellent cook in a private family; will assist with washing; first-class city references. 929 3d Av., near 56th St., first bell.

COOK.—A lady traveling desires a position for her very excellent cook, whom she can highly recommend as thoroughly competent. 23 East 48th St., present employer's.

COOK.—By a Protestant young woman as cook and laundress; city or country; in small family; best city reference. 319 East 32d St., second floor, front.

COOK.—A lady going abroad desires a situation for an excellent cook; neat and reliable; lady can be seen at 19 West 56th St., Monday and Tuesday, 9 to 10 o'clock.

COOK.—By a thoroughly competent young American woman as cook or cook and laundress; best personal reference; city or country. Browning, 752 Columbus Av., 97th St.

COOK—WAITRESS.—By two girls together; cook and laundress; waitress and chambermaid; city references; city or country. 519 Lexington Av., between 48th and 49th Sts.

COOK.—First-class; by a Protestant young woman; can do dinners and luncheons; understands her business thoroughly; private family only; best city reference. C. M., Box 284 Times, Up Town.

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COOK.—By a thoroughly competent young American woman as cook or cook and laundress; best personal reference; city or country. Browning, 752 Columbus Av., 97th St.

COOK—WAITRESS.—By two girls together; cook and laundress; waitress and chambermaid; city references; city or country. 519 Lexington Av., near 49th St.

COOK.—By respectable woman as good cook; excellent baker; assist with coarse washing; small private family; best city reference. 405 4th Av., third bell.

COOK.—By Swedish cook; city and Washington references; wages, $50. Cook, 849 2d Av., delicatessen store.

COOK.—By Protestant woman as good cook; understands her duties well; wages, $25; city references. 209 East 39th St.

COOK.—By young woman as excellent cook in private family; first-class city reference. 32 East 40th St.

COOK.—By competent German girl as first-class cook; thoroughly experienced; best city reference. 453 West 56th St.

COOK.—As good cook and laundress; good city reference; willing to go to country. 2,155 8th Av., near 116th St., Fitzpatrick's bell.

Day's Work.

DAY'S WORK.—By a reliable woman to go by the day washing, housecleaning, or any kind of work; city reference. 157 West 33d St.; ring three times.

DAY'S WORK.—By young woman to go by day washing, ironing or housecleaning. 416 West 56th St., Room 5.

DAY'S WORK.—References. H., 491 Columbus Av., store, or 503 Columbus Av.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—By a competent dressmaker; a few engagements by the day; cuts by S. T. Taylor's system; fits skirts and waists perfectly and stylishly; satisfaction guaranteed; terms moderate. 423 Union St., Brooklyn.

DRESSMAKER.—By a German, thoroughly competent, to go out by the day in private family; city references. 233 East 54th St.

Governesses.

GOVERNESS.—By educated, experienced German as governess or nursery governess, to take the entire charge of children; 11 years' first-class references. Hamburg, 1,140 Broadway.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—Parisian nursery governess seeks Summer position; first-class references. French Governess, Box 281 Times, Up Town.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By refined, North German, (Hanover;) pure accent; good sewer; fond of children; city or country. Mrs. Devina, 28 Sutton Place.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By a Parisienne, as nursery governess or lady's companion; would travel; highly recommended. 234 West 39th St.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER.—Lady of good social position, reduced in circumstances, wishes employment as housekeeper; understands management of servants and care of children; highest references given and required. A. M., Post Office Box 1,522, New-York.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By Scotch Protestant woman of gentle birth as housekeeper in a private family or institution; references given and required. Apply, for three days, at present employer's, 17 East 57th St.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By first-class housekeeper and manager in fine family, club, or hotel; capable; kind to children; unexceptionable reference; city or country. Housekeeper, 159 West 45th St.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By a thorough housekeeper for hotel or bachelor apartment house; highest references. L. L., 387 8th Av.

Houseworkers.

HOUSEWORK.—By two competent girls; willing to do work of small private family in the country; best city reference. 1,090 Park Av.; Lyon's bell.

HOUSEWORK.—By a neat young girl, with references, to do general housework in a small family. 214 East 81st St.; no cards.

HOUSEWORKER.—By a young girl to do housework in a small private family. Can be seen, at present employer's, 2 East 75th St., Sunday.

HOUSEWORK.—By a respectable person to do general housework; good ironer. 220 East 74th St., one flight up.

HOUSEWORK.—By a respectable girl to do housework in small family; city reference. 318 East 32d St.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID or DRESSMAKER.—French; disengaged June 1; would like engagement with private family during Summer; excellent dressmaker; perfect packer; very capable to wait on ladies; city or country, Marguerite, Box 283 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—Parisian; A1 class dressmaker; formerly with Redfern and Mrs. Thurn, 5th Av.; good hairdresser, packer; best French education; highest Paris and city references. Leonie, 253 5th Av.

LADY'S MAID.—By middle-aged French person; excellent seamstress; accustomed to travel; no objection city or country; first-class reference. Jeanne, 162 West 32d St.

LADY'S MAID.—A lady desires to procure a situation for a capable lady's maid; good hairdresser and seamstress. Present employer's, 5 East 33d St.

LADY'S MAID.—By a German; speaks English and French; experienced hairdresser and dressmaker; good packer; best city reference. B. C., 237 East 39th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By a German; experienced in all her duties; accustomed to travel; first-class city references. A., Box 273 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID or NURSE.—By refined North German as lady's maid or nurse; best of reference. E. Wrede, 132 East 17th St.

LADY'S MAID.—Swede; experienced traveler and packer; gives massage; city references. F., 245 West 25th St.

MAID.—By a refined North German as maid to lady or grown children; neat seamstress; willing to assist with light chamberwork; city or country; city reference. Reliable, Box 337 Times, Up Town.

MAID, &c.—By a respectable North German girl as maid and seamstress; assist with light chamberwork; experience in dressmaking; country preferred; best city reference. M. Schlink, 349 East 65th St.

MAID.—By a young girl as maid to grown children; willing to assist with chamberwork. Call, at present employer's, at 138 West 58th St., from 12 to 2 o'clock.

MAID or SEAMSTRESS—Or willing to do light chamberwork; no objection to going to the country. Mary Breslin, 449 Park Av., care of Mrs. De L. Cunningham.

MAID, &c.—By competent young woman as maid and seamstress; willing to assist with chamberwork; best city reference. E. M., 270 West 84th St.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—Thoroughly competent in all duties; good hairdresser, packer, and traveler. 329 East 43d St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Lady's Maids.

MAID.—By competent French maid; first-class dressmaker; excellent packer; city or country; good reference. Marie, Box 343 Times, Up Town.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—A lady giving up housekeeping wishes to secure a position for her laundress, whom she can highly recommend in every respect. Call, Monday and Tuesday, after 10 A. M., at 127 East 30th St.

LAUNDRESS.—A lady desires a position for an excellent young woman as laundress, who understands her work. Call at 40 West 54th St., between 9 and 10; present employer's.

LAUNDRESS.—By a respectable girl as competent laundress and assist with light chamberwork; private family; best city reference. 653 2d Av., Duffy's bell.

LAUNDRESS.—By a German Protestant woman as first-class laundress; will do some chamberwork; best references; country. 178 East 73d St.

LAUNDRESS.—By competent laundress in private family; willing to go in country; good city reference. 590 3d Av.; Foxton's bell.

LAUNDRESS.—By Swiss girl in private family; willing, obliging; best city references. Marie, 877 6th Av., top floor.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress to do washing at home; best city references. Mrs. Cody, 401 East 15th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress, in a private family; city references. 117 East 53d St., Healey's bell.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress in a private family; good city reference. K. F., Box 390 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—By a laundress in a small private family; willing to assist with chamberwork; reference. M. K., 214 East 81st St.

LAUNDRESS.—Disengaged 27th; Lenox preferred. Present employer's, 128 Madison Av.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress; best city reference. 149 West 36th St.

Nurses.

INFANT'S NURSE.—By a respectable woman as infant's nurse; take full charge; thoroughly competent; bottle baby; willing, obliging; two years' best city reference from last place. 109 East 69th St.

INFANT'S NURSE.—Thoroughly understands the care of infant from birth, or young children; personal reference can be given; country preferred. 600 Columbus Av., fancy store.

INFANT'S NURSE.—By a competent German Protestant nurse to take charge of infant; best city reference; city or country. 225 East 45th St.

INFANT'S NURSE.—By an American woman; experienced infant's nurse, or would take charge of small children. 123 West 60th St.

NURSE.—By a young woman as first-class infant's or child's nurse where the entire charge is required; is thoroughly experienced in bottle babies; has first-class personal city reference. Apply where at present employed, or address Nurse, 509 River St., Hoboken, N. J.

NURSE.—Lady desires situation for a thoroughly competent, trustworthy, infant's or young child's nurse; French; takes charge from birth; great many years' experience; can highly recommend her. 671 Fifth Av.

NURSE and MASSEUR.—By certified nurse and masseur; open for engagements; loco motor ataxia or paralysis case preferred; highest reference. Joseph Moore, 486 Amsterdam Av.

NURSE.—By a young American woman as child's nurse; city or country; best personal references; thoroughly experienced. Browning, 752 Columbus Av., 97th St.

NURSE.—By thoroughly competent American Protestant to infant or growing children; personal reference; good sailor. S. W., Box 389 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—By young girl as nurse and to do sewing, or assist with light chamberwork; first-class references; no objection to country. 1,515 Broadway.

NURSE.—By a trained medical and surgical nurse; will take entire charge of an invalid. Professional, 387 8th Av.

NURSE.—By girl of 22, lately landed, to take care of baby; willing and obliging. 436 West 28th St.

NURSE.—By young American girl as nurse to children; city reference. Sadie Girvin, 1,028 1st Av.

NURSE.—By a respectable German girl as nurse; good reference. 93 3d Av., third floor.

NURSE and CHAMBERMAID.—Will go to country. 49 Columbus Av.; ring Conovan's bell.

UNDER NURSE.—A lady wishes to get a place for young French girl as under nurse or to make herself generally useful. Call, until Wednesday, at 322 West 76th St.

WET NURSE.—By a German, as wet nurse; wages $20 to $25. 765 3d Av., near 48th St., store.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS.—By thoroughly competent seamstress; wait on elderly lady; do light chamberwork; best city reference. Present employer's, 6 West 18th St.; no cards.

SEAMSTRESS.—By a North German; middle-aged; as seamstress and chambermaid, or for grown children; best city references. 15 Sutton Place.

SEAMSTRESS.—Understands dressmaking; wishes more engagements by day or week; terms reasonable. A. O., 554 3d Av.

SEAMSTRESS.—Competent; can cut and fit; will go by the day for $1.50. 183 Lexington Av.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS.—A lady going out of town for the Summer wishes to find a situation for her waitress, whom she can highly recommend. Call at present employer's, Monday and Tuesday, 18 East 45th St.

WAITRESS.—Protestant; first-class; in private family; takes butler's place; carves; best reference. Call, Monday and Tuesday, 142 West 57th St., present employer's.

WAITRESS.—By a young Protestant girl as first-class waitress in private family going to country for Summer; best references. S., 311 East 38th St.

WAITRESS.—By competent young woman as waitress; will assist with chamberwork in private family; best city reference. K., 396 Times, Up Town.

WAITRESS.—Present employer desires a situation in a small, quiet family for a waitress or chambermaid; best references will be given. 165 Madison Av.

WAITRESS.—Competent; wages, $20 to $25; understands care of silver, wines, and salads; or would fill chambermaid's position; city reference. M. N., Box 386 Times, Up Town.

WAITRESS—CHAMBERMAID.—A lady wishes positions in the country for two excellent servants, waitress and chambermaid. Apply, Monday, at 49 East 20th St.

WAITRESS and CHAMBERMAID.—By two girls in private boarding house; willing to go in country; always worked in private family; city references. A. C., Box 268 Times, Up Town.

WAITRESS.—By a young woman as thoroughly competent waitress; will assist with chamberwork; present employers can be seen. 24 East 49th St.

WAITRESS.—A lady wishes to find a place for her waitress, who is thoroughly competent and willing to assist with chamberwork. 24 East 49th St.

WAITRESS, &c.—By a Protestant girl as waitress and chambermaid, in private family; good personal city reference. N. Ross, 235 West 19th St., Room 9.

WAITRESS, &c.—By a respectable girl as waitress and parlormaid; best city reference; no cards. Mrs. McGivney, 344 East 42d St.

WAITRESS or PARLORMAID.—Thoroughly experienced Englishwoman; small, first-class family. Call, 11 to 12, at 33 5th Av.

WAITRESS.—By competent Swede; best references from former and late employer; no objection to country. Cristine, 254 8th Av.

WAITRESS.—By good waitress. Call, present employer's, from 11 to 2, Tuesday and Wednesday, at 9 East 33d St.

WAITRESSES.—By competent waitress; assist with chamberwork; city references. Apply, from 10 to 12, at 703 Park Av.

WAITRESS or CHAMBERMAID.—By competent Protestant girl; private family; city or country; best reference. 407 West 54th St., first floor.

WAITRESS.—By first-class Protestant; can take butler's place; in private family; best reference. J., Box 400 Times, Up Town.

WAITRESS.—By a competent girl; may be seen, until engaged, at present employer's, 27 West 32d St.

WAITRESS.—By young girl as competent waitress; good carver; best city reference. K. M., Box 279 Times, Up Town.

WAITRESS.—By a competent girl as waitress; first-class city reference; present employer can be seen. 27 West 49th St.

WAITRESS.—Lady closing her house wishes to place her waitress; willing to go to the country. Apply, Monday and Tuesday, 357 Lexington Av.

WAITRESS.—By an experienced girl as waitress; can be seen at present employer's, Monday and Tuesday, from 9:30 to 11 o'clock. 20 East 41st St.

WAITRESS.—A lady wishes to place her waitress; thoroughly competent and trustworthy. 11 West 9th St., present employer's.

Miscellaneous.

ENGLISH TRAINED NURSE and MASSEUSE.—Will give her services for passage to Europe; excellent sailor; personal references. A. K., Box 276 Times, Up Town.

MANICURE.—Young lady would like a few private customers at her parlors or out; élite only; open at 9 A. M. Miss Helen, 26 West 27th St., near Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER and REMINGTON OPERATOR.—Experienced, willing, quick, and correct; not afraid of work or long hours. R. E. M., Box 210 Times.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER.—Experienced, rapid, and accurate; also position for beginner. Experienced or Beginner, 152 6th Av.

TO EUROPE.—By a refined young girl to go with lady to Europe for passage; references. Norwegian, Box 278 Times, Up Town.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Butlers.

BUTLER and VALET.—Single-handed or with assistant; city references. B. S., Box 275 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—Swiss; age, 26; thoroughly first-class first-class references. A. B., Box 269 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER or VALET—COOK.—By man and wife; man first-class butler or valet; wife excellent cook; city or country. 158 East 49th St.

BUTLER, &c.—As butler and useful man; moderate wages; best references. Advertiser, 78 West 48th St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Butlers.

BUTLER—MAID, &c.—By man and wife; one little girl; man as butler and useful all around; wife as maid or seamstress; has own machine; useful; or both will undertake work of small private family; highest reference from nobility and gentry, Ireland; highly recommended in city. T. Ryan, Reunion Hotel, 16 Greenwich St.

BUTLER.—By experienced man; 30; willing to take care of parlor floor; thoroughly understands his duties; willing and obliging; city or country; references from present and former employers. 7 East 74th St.

BUTLER.—By a trained English servant; excellent recommendations; willing, obliging; valets neatly; keeps silver in best order; leaving on account of family breaking up; lady can be seen. James, 401 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By a French-Swiss; experienced, and takes full charge of dining room; city or country; best city reference. F. M., Box 345 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By experienced Frenchman; just disengaged; family leaving New-York; very competent in all branches; gentleman can be seen. E. L., Box 392 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER—COOK.—By a brother and sister as butler and cook in a private family; understand their business thoroughly; unexceptionable personal reference. 311 East 26th St., first floor.

BUTLER or SECOND MAN.—By young Swede; private family; perfectly honest and sober; first-class city and personal reference. C. Dalin, care Suchy, 413 East 58th St.

BUTLER.—By experienced Englishman; understands his duty in private family; care of dining room, floor, &c. Apply at present employer's, 10 West 53d St.

BUTLER.—English; with second man or assistance; several years' good references from present employer, who may be seen. Butler, 7 West 51st St.

BUTLER.—Age, 25; willing, obliging, and good tempered; can furnish the best personal and written references as butler and valet. P. L., Box 361 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By first-class, competent man; Swiss; single; make himself generally useful; city or country; good city references. William, Advertising Office, 157 East 57th St.

BUTLER.—By a single man; thoroughly understands the duties of a gentleman's house; wages, $50. Butler, 7 West 57th St., present employer's.

BUTLER.—Gentleman wishes to recommend his butler, who has lived in his service three years; sober, trustworthy man. G. P., Box 331 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER and VALET.—Single, thoroughly competent; former and last employers can be seen or heard from. C. W., Box 402 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—Competent in every respect; speaks English, French, and German fluently; with first-class reference. John T., 211 West 36th St.

BUTLER or SECOND MAN.—By a young man; perfectly honest and sober; first-class city and personal references. F., Box 385 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER or COOK.—Bachelor's apartments; city or country; city reference; gentleman can be seen. D. B., 405 4th Av.

BUTLER and VALET.—French; tall; nine years' Paris and highest city references; competent; good French accent. Henri, 12 West 18th St.

BUTLER.—By a Frenchman just disengaged; first-class references; city or country. French, 928 6th Av., in store.

BUTLER.—By a Swede, as butler, or single-handed; first-class references. Williams, 210 East 29th St.

BUTLER.—By a young Japanese in private family; experienced; best city reference. T., Box 203 Times.

BUTLER.—English; three years in last place, or steward for yacht. Butler, Box 315 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By a first-class German butler in a private family; thoroughly experienced and first-class city references. 154 West 50th St.

BUTLER.—By an Englishman; city or country; first-class city references. G. S., care of Mr. Boylan, 44 West 55th St.

BUTLER or VALET.—By first-class man as butler; also good valet. Can be recommended at 23 West 52d St., present employer's.

BUTLER and VALET.—By a competent Swiss German; single; willing and obliging; first-class references. Herman, 314 East 65th St.

BUTLER.—In private family, where second man or parlormaid is kept, present employer can be seen. P. G., 31 East 47th St.

BUTLER.—By Englishman; just disengaged; first-class references. White, 10 West 30th St.

Care of Houses.

CARE OF HOUSE.—By respectable man and wife to take care of a gentleman's house for the Summer; eight years' reference. 102 West 39th St.

CARETAKER.—For a family going in the country, or house for sale or rent, or under repairs; best reference from former employers. A. O. H., 50 West 69th St.

CARETAKER.—For gentleman's house; best personal reference; no incumbrance. Nelson, 434 West 18th St.

Chefs.

CHEF or STEWARD.—Take full charge; sober; economical; city or country; best references. Chef, 202 West 42d St.

CHEF.—By an excellent chef for private family, with best of reference. B., Box 298 Times, Up Town.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—Gentleman wants situation for his coachman; with him three years; strictly sober; safe city family coachman; civil and obliging; would not part with him only on account of breaking up establishment and going to Europe. K., 334 West 72d St.

COACHMAN and GROOM.—By a respectable young man as coachman and groom; single; thoroughly competent; willing and obliging; personal references; will be disengaged June 1; country preferred. T. C., Box 434, Hempstead, L. I.

COACHMAN.—Thoroughly experienced; superior instructor riding, driving; stylish, skillful driver; tandem, four; unsurpassed recommendations, prominent (accessible) families; temperate, courteous. Faithful, 1,620 Broadway, Times Agency.

COACHMAN.—By a single young man; honest, sober, intelligent; thoroughly understands fine horses and carriages; neat and stylish driver; first-class city references; employer can be seen. M., 164 East 77th St., private stable.

COACHMAN.—Thoroughly experienced; Protestant; single; experienced city driver; temperate; several years' first-class reference, written and personal; city or country. G. C., Box 335 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN—COOK or LAUNDRESS.—By man and wife; strictly temperate; steady, reliable couple who understand their business thoroughly; disengaged in consequence of the family breaking up; can be seen. M. B., 151 East 32d St.

COACHMAN and GARDENER.—Married; thoroughly understands care of horses, carriages, and cows; 3½ years with present employer; will be highly recommended. Thomas Newman, Roslyn, L. I.

COACHMAN.—By a thoroughly competent, experienced, single young man; thoroughly capable city driver; neat appearance; highest personal references; city or country; country preferred. H., Box 253 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—By thoroughly experienced single young man; Protestant; thoroughly capable city driver; neat appearance; five years' highest personal and written references. E., Box 274 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—By a young man; can make himself generally useful; understands care fine horses and carriages; first-class English reference. G. N., Box 359 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—Thoroughly competent; experienced; single; capable city driver; six years' personal, written references of highest character, which employer will certify. L. C., Box 360 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—By thoroughly competent, experienced single young man; thoroughly capable city driver; nine years' highest personal references from prominent city family. F., Box 403 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—By first-class young Englishman; age, 30; is a trained groom; willing and obliging; leaving on account of death; references. Hay, 47 East 52d St.

COACHMAN.—Single; thoroughly understands the proper care of fine horses and carriages; best references; willing, obliging; city or country. 398 3d Av., care Wicker.

COACHMAN.—By first-class single man; willing to make himself generally useful; country place preferred; personal and written reference. H. H., Box 282 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—Single; age, 30; long experience; strictly sober; left on own accord; last employer can be seen at Wall St.; best city references. J. E. M., Box 270 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—Respectable; single; experienced; highly recommended; country or suburban; height, 5 feet 10 inches. Advertiser, 288 Alexander Av.

COACHMAN.—Permanent situation; thoroughly experienced single man; age 30; English; six years' city driving references. Industry, care Martin & Martin, 235 5th Av.

COACHMAN and GROOM.—By a young man as coachman; city or country; best city references; present and former employer can be seen. Thomas McGrath, 10 East 59th St.

COACHMAN.—By a thoroughly competent and reliable man; experienced city driver; first-class references; four years in last place; last employer can be seen. T. J. F., 500 Madison Av.

COACHMAN.—By a young man, (single,) knowing his business thoroughly; city or country; first-class references. R., care Schlegel, 724 Columbus Av.

COACHMAN.—By first-class young Englishman; age, 30; is a trained groom; willing and obliging; leaving on account of death; reference. Hay, 47 East 52d St.

COACHMAN.—By a young man (Protestant) as coachman and useful man; strictly temperate, and thoroughly competent horseman. Box 229 Morristown, N. J.

COACHMAN.—By a first-class man; thoroughly understands his business; horses, carriages, harness; over nine years' personal city references; last employer can be seen. J. C., 628 Park Av.

COACHMAN and USEFUL MAN.—In private family; country preferred; best references. R., 162 East 23d St.

COACHMAN.—Understands the care of fine horses and harness; willing and obliging; best reference. John Maher, 148 East 41st St.

COACHMAN.—By a German; middle-aged; sober, reliable city driver; A1 reference for five years; city or country. J. D., 1,300 3d Av.

COACHMAN.—English; single; neat appearance; stylish; competent in every respect; excellent references. Frewin, Box 319 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—A gentleman desires to recommend his coachman; English; single; medium size; best of reference. 70 East 55th St.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—As I am giving up my horses, I want to recommend my coachman; he has been with me for nine years, and thoroughly understands his duties; is sober and reliable; will be pleased to answer any information regarding his abilities, &c. J. MacDonough, 78 Trinity Place.

COACHMAN.—By young Englishman; age, 30; single; as coachman or would take a good second man's place or as stud groom on stock farm; well up with brood mares; four years with present employer, who can be seen. F. Turner, care W. Rutherfurd, Esq., 246 East 15th St.

COACHMAN.—By a young Englishman; age 30; single; as coachman or would take a good second man's place or as stud groom on stock farm; well up with brood mares; four years with present employer, who can be seen. F. Turner, care of W. Rutherfurd, Esq., 246 East 15th St.

COACHMAN.—By young man; married; neat appearance; thoroughly experienced in care of horses, carriages, harness; first-class, stylish driver; eight years' excellent reference. Frank, 158 East 53d St.

Gardeners.

GARDENER.—By a Scotchman; many years' practical experience; competent to take charge of gentleman's place; good reference. J. A., 51 Mercer St., Jersey City, N. J.

GARDENER and FARMER.—By German gardener and farmer; understands care of horses and cows. Gardener, 1,551 Avenue A, Advertising Office.

GARDENER.—English; experienced in all branches; take full charge of gentleman's private place; highly recommended. A., 37 East 19th St., seed store.

GARDENER and FLORIST.—By a German; small family; as head gardener or take charge of gentleman's place; reference. Gardener, 2 West St., South Norwalk, Conn.

GARDENER and FLORIST.—By single German, with best references; in private family. C. H. Franckel, 325 East 59th St.

Grooms.

GROOM or SECOND MAN.—Age, 24; care of fine horses, harness, and carriages; strictly sober; good rider and driver; willing, obliging; best references. Call or address, three days, P. S., 155 East 29th St.

GROOM.—By a young man as groom; understands the care of horses and harness; good recommendations. P. B., 122 West 54th St.

Second Men.

SECOND MAN or VALET.—By an experienced Englishman; just landed; 6 feet 1 inch; good references; strictly sober; understands his business thoroughly. A. C., 479 6th Av.

SECOND MAN or GROOM.—By young man; thoroughly understands care of horses; age 21; height, 5 feet 11 inches; good reference. 742 8d Av.

SECOND MAN.—By young Swede; equal to butler; best city and personal reference. C. D., care Suchy, 413 East 58th St.

SECOND MAN.—By a young Swede; family going abroad. Can be seen at present employer's, at 43 West 54th St.

SECOND or USEFUL MAN.—By a young man; best city reference; lady breaking up housekeeping. H., Box 384 Times, Up Town.

USEFUL MAN.—By a middle-aged Englishman; care of horses and gentleman's place; reference. Gardner, 329 3d Av.

SECOND MAN or GROOM.—By a second man or groom in a private family; understands business; best references. J., 235 East 26th St.

SECOND or USEFUL MAN.—Competent for all housework; highly recommended by present employers 932 5th Av.

SECOND MAN.—Six years' references from two families. Address, by letter, A. H., care Mrs. Ryan, 303 East 46th St.

Useful Men.

USEFUL MAN.—By a young man; understands taking care of horses and can make himself generally useful on a gentleman's place; can show best of reference from last employer. J. B., Box 277 Times, Up Town.

USEFUL MAN.—By an Englishman; care of horses and gentleman's place; reference. Gardner, 329 3d Av.

USEFUL MAN.—By young Swede, 22, lately landed, in country on gentleman's place; understands care of horses and carriages. Janson, 307 East 29th St.

USEFUL MAN.—By young man, 30, in private family, city or country; references, present employer. W., Box 280 Times, Up Town.

USEFUL MAN.—As useful man on gentleman's country place; willing and obliging; not afraid of work. Care of Morron, 1,358 3d Av.

USEFUL MAN.—In city or country; can take care of horses. 509 10th Av.

Valets.

VALET.—By an experienced man, who thoroughly understands his duties; used to traveling and yachting; best of references given from well-known New-York gentlemen; single; Protestant; English; age, 30; disengaged. J. W., 159 East 39th St.

VALET.—First-class; by a competent Englishman; take full charge of bachelor's house or apartments; good traveling servant; excellent sailor; used to yachting. Bethune, care of Welten's Hotel, 52 and 54 East 41st St.

VALET or NURSE.—By a competent man, who is well up in his duties; has traveled with invalids; very kind and attentive; highest city reference; age, 30; single. L. L., Box 384 Times, Up Town.

VALET, SECOND MAN, or SINGLE-HANDED.—English; 33; small family. Address present employer, 8 East 33d St.

Waiters.

WAITER, &c.—By reliable young man (light colored) as waiter, &c., in private family; city or country; qualified generally; references. Box 29 Advertisement Office, 1,334 3d Av.

Miscellaneous.

ATTENDANT, &c.—As attendant and companion to an elderly gentleman, by a nice gentleman, 35, full of life and sunshine; of good family and appearance; good reference. Very Trustworthy, Box 329 Times, Up Town.

DRIVER.—By man to drive business wagon; good, sober, steady man; good reference and security given. N. Ennis, 110 East 41st St.

STEWARD ON YACHT.—By a man of exceptional references; thoroughly understands his duties. H. P., Box 271 Times, Up Town.

TO THE WHOLESALE LIQUOR TRADE.—A gentleman of experience, with a large and desirable established trade, will connect himself as traveling salesman with an A1 whisky house; satisfactory profits will be guaranteed; record of past business will be shown. George W. Headley, Trenton, N. J., Post Office.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

WANTED—A waitress to assist a little in chamberwork in small private family; steady place; country in Summer. Call, Tuesday morning, at 110 East 29th St.; bring references.

WANTED—A trustworthy, refined person as nurse for infant and child four years; good city references required. Call, between 10 and 1 o'clock, 46 East 66th St.

WANTED—A girl as first-class waitress and chambermaid; willing to go to the country. Call at 8 East 70th St., before 12 o'clock.

WANTED—A refined German nurse for child of 4; must be good seamstress; city references. Apply, before 10 or after 5, at 46 East 76th St.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

BUTLER.—First-class man wanted as butler in large private house; experience necessary; must be intelligent, sober, and possess managing ability; will take charge of four men servants; references required; salary, $80. Apply, in person, during forenoon, at 2 West 57th St.

WANTED—Coachman and gardener to go to Waterbury, Conn.; only first-class man, who can furnish best of references and who has held situation several years, need apply; a married man whose wife is capable and would be glad to do the laundrying or cooking for family preferred; good position; pleasant cottage to live in. Answer, for three days, G. H. C., Box 210 Times.

The word "Up-town" in the short ads. refers to The Times's up-town office, No. 1,269 Broadway, (32d St.,) which is open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

THE "SHORT AD." PAGE.

A Novelty Then.

From The Washington Star.

"Ah," said the young student, "that was indeed a tribute."

"What are you talking about?" inquired Senator Sorghum.

"The way in which Cincinnatus was called from his plow to assume the reins of government."

"Oh, yes; that was all right then. But it was a good while ago. The idea of catchin' the farmer vote by posin' as a hayseed was comparatively new then."

Dangerous Penchant.

From The Detroit News-Tribune.

"Yes," said the President of the bank, "look out for that man. I am told he is an artist of the realistic school, and I fancy he is inclined to overdraw."

In the administration of a great fiduciary trust much caution had to be exercised.

First in Peace.

From The Chicago Record.

"Did you find the bicycle useful on the battlefield?"

"Yes, indeed; we dashed up to the enemy, and then we stacked arms and shook hands—every man on both sides rode the same make of wheel."

BOARDERS WANTED.

34th ST., 25 WEST.—Parlor suite; elegantly furnished; private table and bath; also other suites; references.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

33d ST., 14 WEST.—Second floor; finely furnished; suite with private bath; single rooms; southern exposure; references.

72 MADISON AV.—Suites of furnished rooms for rent. Mrs. C. K. PARKER.

SPRING AND SUMMER RESORTS.

Summer in the Country

Are you looking for some place which combines Health, Pleasure, Economy?

If so, send 6 cents for postage, or call and get free at office below the illustrated book, "Summer Homes." It gives list of hotels, farm, and boarding houses, with

BOARD AT $5 PER WEEK

and upward, in Sullivan, Ulster, and Delaware Counties, on the main line and branches of the New-York, Ontario and Western Railway. 2,000 feet above the sea; location, prices, fares, &c., all in it. In New-York, at office, 2 Battery Place, 165, 171, 371, 944, and 1,323 Broadway, 737 6th Av., 134 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St., 251 Columbus Av., 92 East 14th St., and 13 Astor Place. Ticket Offices, foot of Franklin and West 42d Sts., in Brooklyn, 4 Court St., 860 Fulton St., 98 Broadway, "Eagle" office, 249 Manhattan Av., Greenpoint. "ILLUSTRATED HOMES," containing half-tone reproductions from photographs of 535 of the hotels, farm, and boarding houses advertised in "Summer Homes," can be purch

FUTURE OF RAPID TRANSIT

BOARD TO CLOSE ITS OFFICE AND DISCHARGE WORKING FORCE.

May Apply to Legislature for Authority to Build New Elevated System—Court's Decision Precludes Solving Problem Under Existing Laws—Statement Made to the Public—Dissent from Justices' Opinion Relative to the Cost.

The Rapid Transit Commissioners met at their office yesterday afternoon and agreed on a statement to the public defining their position in view of the decision of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court which decided against the building of an underground railroad by the city under the plans adopted by the board.

It was rumored Saturday that the Commissioners proposed tendering their resignations to the Mayor in a body, to make room for a new commission, but they evidently, after consultation, determined to continue in existence as a board. They do not propose, however, to take any active part now in preparing new plans for a rapid-transit road, but, as Commissioner Inman explained the matter, the Commissioners had determined to dispense with the working force, close up the office, and in due time apply to the next Legislature for authority to build for the city an entirely new system of elevated railroads.

There were present at the meeting yesterday Mayor Strong, Commissioners A. E. Orr, Seth Low, John H. Starin, John H. Inman, John Claflin, and William Steinway. Controller Fitch was the only absent member of the commission. Edward M. Shepard and Albert B. Boardman, counsel to the board; William B. Parsons, the chief engineer, and Lewis L. Delafield, the Secretary, were present. The meeting was held in private, and lasted from 3 until after 5 P. M.

After the adjournment, Secretary Delafield said that the counsel formally reported to the Commissioners the handing down of the decision by the Appellate Division, and presented copies of the opinions of Justice Van Brunt and Justice Rumsey.

A draft of the statement to the public, which was to define the position of the Commissioners, was presented by Mr. Shepard, and was discussed by the members of the board. After some changes had been made, it was adopted. The Mayor had left the meeting before the vote was taken, but the Commissioners present all voted in its favor. The statement is as follows:

Under the present law a rapid transit railroad (that is to say a new railroad, not a mere additional grant to an existing railroad company,) can be built only by the City of New-York at its own expense. Under Section 7 of the Rapid Transit act, as amended in 1894, the provision for the sale of a franchise to a private corporation, was to become inoperative in case the people should at the election of 1894 vote in favor of municipal construction. The people did so vote; and, under Section 34 of the act, the new rapid transit road must be built, if at all, by the city itself. The duty was devolved upon the commission to devise such a road, to prescribe terms which should properly guard the financial interests of the city, and, if possible, to secure a contractor upon such terms.

A condition of the construction was the consent of the owners of a majority of the abutting property, or if there should not such consent then the consent of the Appellate Division. The consent of owners would have obviated the necessity of application to the court. But that consent could in the opinion of the commission, have been obtained only by granting enormous overpayment from public funds to Broadway owners, nominally for their surrender back to the public of public property, that is to say, portions of the public street, now exclusively occupied by them. The commission could not consent to that, and jurisdiction of the question was thus given to the Appellate Division. Its decision although placed by the court upon what it holds to be the business interest of the city, seems to us to be as effectual a prohibition of municipal construction as it would have been a decision of the Rapid Transit act was unconstitutional—indeed, more effectual, for if the Appellate Division had decided the act unconstitutional, that ruling could be revised by the Court of Appeals.

The Appellate Division unanimously declares the reasons for its conclusion to be "that the road when complete will not furnish a complete system of rapid transit from one end of the city to the other, that it is doubtful whether any large portion of it can be built with money now at the disposal of the city, and that it is certain that the expenditure of the vast sum of money even now authorized by the Legislature will take away the power of the city to engage in any other public work however necessary, and may possibly so impair its credit that it will not be able to recover in the course of many years."

This refusal to permit the expenditure of the amount authorized by the Legislature and by the authorities and people of the city renders useless the consideration of any plan involving cost nearly as great as $50,000,000. On the other hand the court condemned the plan, and with no less emphasis, because it did not furnish a "complete system * * * from one end of the city to the other." The court prescribes as a condition of its consent that "the whole length of the city shall be traversed," and declares that "no system of rapid transit will be useful or meet the wishes of the people unless it shall traverse from one end of the city and connect one end with the other."

This requirement of the court would add eleven miles of road to the eighteen miles which the commission proposed. If the rapid transit railroad must be further longer and must cost far less, it is impossible for the commission to devise a road which will meet the approval of the court, unless it be a road very much less expensive than any useful underground road. But municipal construction of an elevated road, as a practical matter, is quite as clearly forbidden by the view that the court takes of the financial situation of the city, even if public sentiment and necessity would permit such an occupation of the only streets of New-York which lie on routes along the length of Manhattan Island suitable for rapid transit.

The amount of damage to abutting property caused by the road in shutting out light and air and interfering with access would obviously be vastly greater than in the case of a railroad under a street. But the extent of liability for damage in the case of an underground road, the Appellate Division has declared to be "something appalling;" it cannot, the Court says, "be estimated." The financial restriction laid down by the court thus peremptorily ends discussion under the present law. For the law requires that the city must give the contractor the right to operate the road free of interference and damage so long as he keeps within the right which the city leases to construct and operate. This assurance to the contractor is necessary. The contractor is to pay full rental value. Every landlord must protect the title of his tenant.

The Appellate Division says: "Laying aside all Constitutional questions, the matter is presented to us in a purely business aspect." It was this aspect which the commission felt bound to deal with; and its effort has been to deal with it most conservatively. The administrative authorities of the city and State have unanimously confirmed their view of the business question; and the commission must respectfully dissent from the declaration of the Appellate Division that their disposition is "to enter upon this enterprise regardless of and in utter ignorance of the cost, trusting to the distant future to help the enterprise out of the difficulties by which it is admittedly surrounded."

The commission must respectfully deny that it has been guilty of "blind confidence." It cannot admit the truth of the suggestion that it ignored the question of cost. On the contrary, that question far more than any other occupied the time and engaged the labor of the commission. What the commission deemed to be the overwhelming consensus of competent expert opinion upon cost was submitted to the Supreme Court Commission and the Appellate Division. The commission spared no pains to ascertain the limit of cost. All necessary borings were made, quantities definitely ascertained, and prices fixed. The engineer of the board was required to prepare in detail his estimates. They were required to be outside estimates. He was required to submit them to Messrs. Theodore Cooper and Alphonse Fteley, distinguished experts of large practical experience. These experts spent six weeks in practical investigation of cost. They adopted liberal unit costs and determined maximum quantities. After receiving the report of Messrs. Cooper and Fteley, this commission, in view of the vital importance of the question, took the opinions of other experts, Messrs. Octave Chanute, Charles Sooysmith, Thomas C. Clarke, and William H. Burr, and also of the Hon. Abram S. Hewitt.

They were all gentlemen of the first distinction, who had large experience in important works. All of them except Mr. Hewitt were technical experts, and Messrs. Sooysmith and Clarke had themselves been contractors for great undertakings. They confirmed the report of the Chief Engineer and of Messrs. Fteley and Cooper.

The Appellate Division has assumed that the cost was estimated at about $50,000,000. But the cost as estimated was less than $39,000,000, including more than $3,000,000 of interest. The experts added to the unit costs, which included all known elements, (without any exception,) a percentage for safety ranging from 15 to 50, averaging 30 per cent. They gave the unit costs for a Broadway route, an Elm Street route, and for other routes. The plan of construction on Broadway adopted by the board was, in some of its sections and details, different from the plans originally submitted to the experts. But as the estimates were based upon unit costs, the allowances for variations were easily made. All of the experts, except Mr. Hewitt and Mr. Chanute, testified before the Supreme Court Commission to the correctness of the estimates and to the eminent practicability, with a margin of safety of doing the work within the amount allowed by law. Mr. Chanute did not testify because he was unable to leave Colorado, where he was then engaged, but he sent in writing his opinion to the same effect.

The directors of any great private undertaking would have entertained no doubt upon this evidence, that, so far as human wisdom could deal with any great future work, the proposed road could be built within the money which the board supposed was at its disposal. This result was corroborated by a large amount of practical record experience in connection with the construction of the cable road in Broadway, in tunnel work under streets completed or in progress in Boston, Baltimore, London, and Glasgow. While the commission was being enlightened on the question of cost by study and the opinions of its experts, it was also consulting responsible parties who contemplated interesting themselves as contractors; and they confirmed the opinions of the commission's experts upon the question of the probable cost of the work.

The commission ventures to refer to the question of details. It is true that working details for the road were not prepared. The first reason for the omission was that the law required their preparation after the consent of the Appellate Division had been obtained. And the law, as it seems to the Commissioners, most necessarily and wisely left the preparation of details to a period when the Rapid Transit Board could finally discuss the subject with proposing contractors. As the contracting company must operate the road and pay a great rental therefor during a period of at least thirty-five years, the details must, in the nature of the case, if they are prepared intelligently and practically, be prepared in conference with the contractor.

The absence of working details did not interfere with a safe estimate of cost. The cost had to be determined, and was determined for the general plan and to fit any scheme of details which might properly come within the general plan.

In connection with the protection of the city against any greater liability than that authorized by the Legislature it must be borne in mind that the commission was not authorized to enter upon the work unless it could find a responsible contractor who should be subject to the conditions and limitations fixed by the Legislature and who should give ample security.

The board defers to the opinion of the court as to the safe debt limit of the city. But the board must do itself the justice to point out that before the question was submitted to the people in November, 1894, this question was carefully considered. In the address which the board made to the people on Oct. 23, 1894, the whole question of the debt limit, the demands for further expenditure, and the increase in taxable value were discussed and clearly presented to the people. In that address we said:

"Between the years 1857 and 1892, both inclusive, nearly $66,000,000 of bonds were issued by the city. Of these a total of over $28,000,000 was issued for the new aqueduct and new parks in the annexed district. Notwithstanding this enormous issue the net debt of the city was increased only $8,600,000, and the margin for further indebtedness under the Constitution, instead of being less, was $16,441,000 greater in 1892 than in 1857. The explanation is simple. The bonds of the city are issued to pay for public improvements, which increase property values in the city. As the Constitutional limitation is 10 per cent. on real estate values, whatever enhances such values increases the bonding capacity of the city. The rapidity with which the city pays its debt is largely due to the sinking fund, with its annual revenue of over $9,000,000. We are satisfied that the issue of bonds to pay for a rapid transit road will not interfere with the contemporaneous issue of bonds for other needed public improvements."

The Legislature and the people of the city having pronounced in favor of the issuance of bonds for rapid transit purposes, rather than for other purposes, this board had considered that general question of policy as settled. Nor does the board understand that there are any obligations of the city to issue bonds which would have taken precedence of the obligations under the rapid transit law, had the court deemed it wise to approve the plan.

We are now forced to abandon the hope that any adequate solution of the rapid transit problem under existing law is possible. We might, perhaps, bring about some amelioration of present conditions through contracts with existing companies. No existing company has made any overtures to us in this direction. Until such overtures are made we are powerless to act. If such overtures be made we shall be glad to give them prompt consideration.

The counsel, the chief engineer, and the Secretary informed the Commissioners that they would make no claim for services to be rendered by them after May 31, and that they would continue to serve as honorary officers of the board without compensation. The Secretary was authorized to surrender the lease of the office occupied by the commission.

Before leaving the meeting the Mayor informed the board that he had received certain propositions from the Manhattan Elevated Railway for extensions to its system, but, as they were very indefinite, he did not deem it proper to present them. He would, however, endeavor to have the propositions made more definite, and as soon as this was done he would present them to the board.

A meeting of the board will be held Thursday to finish up some routine matters and make provision for the payment of some outstanding bills.

SIMPLY WANTS BETTER TRANSIT.

Mayor Says He Is Interested in Manhattan in No Way Whatever.

Mayor Strong's evident partiality to the Manhattan Elevated Company as a means whereby to secure better transit facilities may have been responsible for a story that has been in circulation to the effect that one reason for the Mayor's view was that the Central National Bank had loaned money on the stock of the Manhattan Company to holders in search of money for securities.

Mayor Strong's attention was called to this story yesterday. He was President of the Central National Bank up to the time he became Mayor.

"That story is an absurdity," said the Mayor. "While I was President of the bank we never loaned any money on this stock or held any of the bonds of the company, and so far as I know, the bank has not done so since, and I don't believe it has been asked to. There were no requests for such transactions.

"As for myself, I am not interested, either directly or indirectly, or in any other way that could be thought of in the Manhattan Company.

"My sole interest in this rapid transit matter is to do all that I can to secure for the people of New-York City the rapid transit which is so much needed and to secure it as quickly as possible.

"The Manhattan Company has as yet submitted to me no proposition for extensions that have met with my approval or have been satisfactory to me. At the last conference which I had with representatives of the company the discussion ended with the suggestion that I should look the matter over and see what I would be willing to concede and what arrangements I would be willing to indorse. Since that time nothing has been done."

"Do you care to make public the propositions of the Manhattan Company?"

"No," said the Mayor, "I don't care to do that."

Looks to Elevated Roads.

Albert B. Boardman, one of the counsel to the Rapid Transit Commissioners, said to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES after the board's meeting yesterday that, under the decision of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, the building of a rapid transit road by the city was out of the question. He also said that the only hope for rapid transit was based on the Manhattan Elevated Railway presenting such propositions for the extensions of its lines as shall commend themselves to the Commissioners, who, he declared, would be inclined to meet them in a kindly spirit and would give the propositions fair consideration, and see that the rights of the city were maintained.

TWO INNOCENT AND TWO GUILTY.

End of the Silver Certificate Counterfeiting Case.

The jury in the United States Circuit Court, before Judge Brown, yesterday brought in a verdict of guilty in the cases of Charles A. Pachin and Morris Goldstein, and not guilty in the cases of Joseph Wcela and Charles Murray. The men were on trial for counterfeiting silver certificates.

The testimony favoring Wcela produced by his counsel, A. Levy, on Friday last bore so hard on the other prisoners that their counsel, J. B. Mayo, fought Levy as well as Assistant United States District Attorney Hinman, and the three-cornered contest continued all yesterday.

Goldstein, called by Mayo, swore that he was ignorant of the character of the counterfeit two-dollar silver certificates he was passing for Pachin. He admitted that he had been imprisoned.

Several witnesses swore to Wcela's good character.

State Board of Health Meeting.

ALBANY, May 25.—The State Board of Health at its next annual meeting in this city on Friday will consider the complaint of W. W. Hallock of New-York City against the alleged illegal dumping of garbage in New-York Bay by city contractors, which, it is asserted, causes a filthy condition of things on Coney Island shores. A report is also expected from Orville Lewis, Inspector for the board, on the fertilizing establishments on Barren Island, near New-York City.

Heads of City Departments to Dine.

The third of the "Administration dinners" will take place at the Claremont, in Riverside Park, to-night, and will be attended by all the heads of the various city departments who were appointed by Mayor Strong.

HEALTH BOARDS AT WAR

AN OYSTER BAY OFFICER RESISTS ONE FROM NEW-YORK CITY.

The Removal of a Diphtheria Patient from E. R. Ladew's House at Glen Cove to the Willard Parker Hospital, This City, Prevented—An Inspector Met with a Superior Force — Commissioner Fowler's Explanation of the Trouble.

There is a conflict between the Boards of Health of New-York City and the Town of Oyster Bay, L. I., that may require the interference of the State Board before it is settled.

The trouble is due to an attempt made yesterday by the New-York Health Board officials to remove a diphtheria patient yesterday from Glen Cove, L. I., to the Willard Parker Hospital in this city at the request of Edward Ladew of 3 East Sixty-seventh Street.

Mr. and Mrs. Ladew, who have a country place at Glen Cove, called Elsinore, are well known in social circles in this country and in Europe. Mrs. Ladew was Miss Lulu Berry Wall. Mr. Ladew is a leather merchant at 30 Spruce Street and 236 Eldridge Street, this city, and is Vice President of the United States Leather Company. He is a member of the New-York Yacht Club, and owns the yacht Orienta; which is now anchored at Glen Cove, and which may be called into service before the conflict is over.

A pretty Irish girl landed in this city from Europe on May 5, and was engaged by Mrs. Ladew on the recommendation of a servant who has been with the family eleven years. She was sent with a number of other servants to Elsinore, Mr. Ladew intending to open his country home soon. The place was formerly owned by S. L. M. Barlow, and Mr. Ladew takes great pride in keeping up the magnificent estate. There are now twenty servants at the place.

The new servant became sick a week ago, and Dr. Zarbris, a local physician, pronounced her disease to be diphtheria. To prevent any spread of the disease, Mr. Ladew called on Health Commissioner George B. Fowler of this city, and he and Dr. Charles S. Benedict of the Bureau of Contagious Diseases were engaged to see the patient and take charge of the work of disinfecting the place.

The patient was moved to one of the cottages on the estate, 500 yards away from the residence. A trained nurse from this city was engaged to care for her.

The health authorities of Oyster Bay were diligent, and the cottage was quarantined. A sign that could be seen a mile away was put up to warn the public.

Mr. Ladew visited Elsinore last Sunday, and he then decided that it would be best to move the patient to the Willard Parker Hospital, as he wished to take his family to Glen Cove as soon as possible. He called on Commissioner Fowler again, and the latter gave his consent to the removal of the patient, agreeing to send the Health Board boat, the Franklin Edson, to Glen Cove yesterday.

When the Franklin Edson started for Glen Cove yesterday, the Captain and crew of five men and the Health Inspector aboard did not dream of trouble. At the Glen Cove wharf, however, they were met by Health Officer Frederick A. Wright of the town of Oyster Bay, and a number of men he had sworn in to assist him in resisting the removal of the patient.

"You shall not move this woman one foot," he is quoted as saying. "New-York may be a big city, but Oyster Bay will stand by her rights."

Arguments availed nothing, and the Franklin Edson returned to this city without the patient.

Great excitement prevailed among some of the citizens of Glen Cove during the discussion. A Deputy Sheriff proposed to take the locks off the quarantined cottage and put on new locks, so that the local authorities would literally hold the key to the situation. Mr. Ladew's Superintendent, C. W. Knight, reminded the Deputy Sheriff that the cottage was private property, and could not be disturbed. It was left alone.

Mr. Ladew will go to Glen Cove to-day and see what can be done. He said last night:

I cannot see why Dr. Wright objects to the patient being removed unless it is simply to show his authority because I did not happen to consult him. I thought a Board of Health of any city would always be glad to get rid of a case of contagious disease. I was having this one attended to at my own expense, and I thought it would be safer for the people of Glen Cove to have the patient away than to keep her there. It may, however, be a case of loss of fees for the local health officer.

If there is to be any fighting, I have a pretty good force of employes there.

Health Commissioner Fowler said at his home, at 18 East Fifty-eighth Street, last night:

I offered to take the case off the hands of the Glen Cove authorities. I sent a message to Dr. Wright asking his consent. It seems that he did not get the message. When the boat got to Glen Cove Dr. Lester, who was on board, telephoned to me that he was met by a Deputy Sheriff, that there was a mob of excited citizens, and that he could do nothing.

I talked to Dr. Wright on the telephone. He thought he had been ignored. I tried to explain matters to him, but he did not accept the explanation, and the boat had to come away.

Mr. Ladew has his things all packed up to go to Glen Cove, and thought it was doing a favor to move the patient.

I am a member of the State Board of Health, and received authority from Dr. Daniel Lewis, the Chairman, to-night to act as I thought best in the matter. I am going down to Glen Cove to-morrow afternoon and will settle the matter one way or the other. If the Oyster Bay Board of Health wants to keep the patient I may let it do so.

Commissioner Fowler said that this city can furnish Glen Cove with fifteen or twenty cases of diphtheria, if the people want them.

NEW-JERSEY EXCISE LAW VIOLATED

Christian Endeavor and Epworth League Secure Evidence.

A new feature of the Sunday-closing movement in Jersey City was disclosed yesterday. A number of young men connected with the Christian Endeavor and Epworth League Societies acted as detectives, and secured much evidence last Sunday. This action was taken by advice of the Law and Order Society, which held a secret meeting last week to map out a plan for its campaign.

In accordance with the arrangements decided on, fifteen young men assembled Saturday night at the residence of Dr. J. R. Chambers, and were assigned to the respective districts selected for them. They were provided with blanks, on which to make their reports. They said yesterday that they had no trouble in getting drinks anywhere.

Dr. Chambers, who is the director of the movement, said he drank beer in three saloons. He would not give the locations of the places against which he secured evidence until it is laid before the Grand Jury.

Chief of Police Murphy, when spoken to about the matter, said that there was more liquor sold in Jersey City last Sunday than on all the Sundays since the crusade began. He said this was a natural consequence of the absurdly small fines that were imposed on the convicted violators of the law. A saloon keeper who can reap a profit of $50 or $75 on his Sunday trade is not likely to object to paying a fine of $5. So reckless were some of the saloon keepers that he was obliged to post officers at their doors. He did this in many cases, but he had not a sufficient force to make the blockade effective everywhere. He hoped the Law and Order Society would continue to work, because he believed that its agents could secure more convictions than the police.

The Democratic majority of the Board of Aldermen yesterday announced that hereafter no licenses will be granted to saloon keepers who maintain "side" or private rooms. Stalls will also be prohibited. The reform will be made a caucus measure to-night.

J. W. Avery Gored by a Bull.

BAYPORT, L. I., May 25.—J. W. Avery, a well-known and wealthy farmer of Blue Point, was attacked by a vicious bull last evening and was frightfully mangled. The bull drove his horns in Mr. Avery's body and injured him so badly that he is not expected to live. The bull had been Mr. Avery's pet, and the attack of the animal was so sudden and unexpected that Mr. Avery had not time to get out of the way.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER
Absolutely Pure.
A cream of tartar baking powder. Highest of all in leavening strength.—Latest United States Government Food Report.
Royal Baking Powder Co., New-York.

AFFAIRS OF THE ABBEY FIRM.

The Outlook Is Hopeful, According to Henry F. Gillig.

Talk about the affairs of Abbey, Schoeffel & Grau yesterday was kind and hopeful. Henry E. Abbey's convalescence had reached a point where anxiety about him ceased, and the activity of his partners—Mr. Schoeffel was in Boston and Mr. Grau on his way to Europe—was considered an augury of promise.

"I know," said Luis James Phelps, coassignee with Col. Arnold A. Rand of Boston, "no more of the affairs of Abbey, Schoeffel & Grau than I did on Saturday, and cannot say when I shall have information that will be more precise, so that I can give no inkling of when I may be in a position to talk knowingly of assets and liabilities.

"Accountants are busy at the office at the Metropolitan Opera House with books and papers, but it is too early to tell about progress made. Mr. Schoeffel is in Boston. He went there Saturday. I have not yet seen Col. Rand.

"As to the business plans of the assignors I know nothing and shall know nothing; that is not in my province, so none of my concern. Mr. Abbey is, I am glad to say, so nearly well that he is able to talk about his affairs with me and his attorneys, but he would not submit to what is called an interview."

"Everything is promising," said Henry F. Gillig, with enthusiasm. "Mr. Abbey was last night as chipper as a lark, and dined in the public restaurant at the Gilsey House.

"What the firm owes me is a flea bite to their indebtedness when they opened for 1883-4. They then owed me $300,000. At their failure they owed me $80,000, and treated me as they did the Metropolitan Opera House people. They owed them $50,000. I was paid in full in eight months. So, you see, I have every reason to be tranquil.

"If the firm reorganizes, I will put in $10,000, for I know that success will follow, while there will be less extravagance and less finger burning with disastrous enterprises.

"As to Boston, if there is no theatrical company to take the Tremont Theatre, I will find a syndicate to turn it into a business establishment and run it as a Maison Bon Marché, exactly like the Paris Bon Marché. Boston needs one, and such an establishment would pay.

"Sympathy? Well, I should say so. Everywhere. Look here," and Mr. Gillig showed two cable messages from famous cantatrices, effusive in condolence and good wishes. "Neither of these divas would hesitate a moment were I to cable them to come over and sing for Henry E. Abbey without a contract. Well, they have good reason to think well of him. Just see. Here's one account of 1886 for one of them. Over $100,000 over her contract. There are Mr. Abbey's checks on my bank and indorsed by the singer."

At the Gilsey House it was learned that, while Mr. Abbey denies himself to all except close friends and lawyers, he went out riding on Sunday and yesterday.

MAY END IN A MURDER.

The Fight on the Barge of the Diamond Pleasure Club.

Joseph Harmon of 751 First Avenue, who was shot during a fight on the excursion barge of the Diamond Pleasure Club on Sunday, will probably die. He is still in the Alexian Hospital at Elizabethport, N. J. The surgeons yesterday, after probing for some time, gave up the search for the bullet.

John Marzinski, aged twenty, of 250 East Fourteenth Street, a conductor of the Broadway cable road, was yesterday held for examination in the Yorkville Police Court on the charge of shooting Harmon. He claimed that he acted in self-defense. "There was fighting both going and coming," he said. "This man, Harmon, took me for another, seized me, and shot me with a pistol. I think it must have been a blank cartridge. I grabbed him, and we fell, and the pistol went off again. I had no intention of shooting."

The following men are under arrest at Elizabethport in connection with the shooting: Francis Bradley of 28 Pike Street, Edward Carr of 210 Avenue A, Francis Harsnitt of 1,104 First Avenue, John Condon of 247 First Avenue, and Martin Delaney, who lives at the foot of East Forty-ninth Street.

These men assisted to remove Harmon from the excursion barge at Elizabethport. They all tell conflicting stories as to how the fight occurred.

DAMAGES FOR MUNYON COMPANY.

Ferron, It Was Charged, Had Been Imitating Its Goods.

A Sheriff's jury yesterday awarded $30,000 damages to the Munyon Homeopathic Remedy Company in its suit against an Armenian named Ferron, allas Ferole, for counterfeiting its goods. Ferron is now in Ludlow Street Jail. When arrested he wore $3,000 worth of jewels, but up to last year he had plodded along as a street fakir and patent medicine agent. By some bold operating in October, he got several thousand dollars. He won the heart of Miss Louise Bubson, forewoman in the Munyon factory in Philadelphia, but did not tell her of his wife and several children. She went to live with him at Prohibition Park, S. I.

They started a factory under the name of Ferron & Curtis, Miss Bubson representing the partner. Ferron got a printer named Abraham Strauss, at 120 East Thirteenth Street, to do the necessary printing of labels, and from a homeopathic chemist in Forty-second Street he purchased two barrels of sugar pellets. He had been operating some six months when the Munyon Company discovered the fraud.

The Armenian was arrested. He had made all arrangements to start for South America with a circus company that he had organized, and for which he had purchased thirty trick horses.

"ORANGE BLOSSOMS" CONDEMNED.

John B. Doris Fined $250 for Presenting the Pantomime.

John B. Doris, proprietor of the Gaiety Theatre, has been found guilty of permitting a "lewd, filthy, and scandalous play" in his theatre in presenting the pantomime known as "Orange Blossoms," in which a bride disrobes. The opinion of the Justices of Special Sessions, who tried the case, was handed down yesterday morning.

Doris was fined $250, but on motion of his counsel, Mr. Hummel, was paroled until Thursday. Then he must pay the fine or give a bond in order to appeal. The Justices used very severe language in condemning the play.

"There can be no possible mistake in the motive of the play and the intent of the author, so far as action is concerned, to go beyond the legitimate object of a theatre in furnishing wholesome entertainment and instruction," they say. The opinion was delivered by Justice Hinsdale, who presided, Justices Jacob and Holbrook concurring.

Chief Conlin Again at Work.

Chief Conlin resumed his duties at Police Headquarters yesterday, after his few weeks' vacation in Europe. He said that he felt 100 per cent. better than previous to going away.

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PARADE OF IRISH VOLUNTEERS.

Col. Moran Says It Will Be Without Violation of Law.

The officers of the First Regiment, Irish Volunteers, are in an uncertain state of mind as to the course they will pursue in the matter of the proposed Decoration Day parade. The right of the regiment to carry arms in the street having been challenged by Brig. Gen. Fitzgerald, Col. Moran withdrew his acceptance of the invitation to participate in the Grand Army of the Republic parade, but a separate parade was determined upon.

The Board of Officers considered the situation last Saturday evening. The regiment is to attend the Cuban Fair, at Madison Square Garden, on Saturday next in a body, and a concert is to be given by Prof. Somerset's Irish Volunteer Band. It was decided to make this occasion a test case as to the right of the organization to carry arms in street. They claim that, having been in existence prior to 1883, they are not amenable to Section 147 of the Military Code, bearing on the subject. Chief of Police Conlin, having been informed of the fact, said yesterday:

"I hardly think that Col. Moran, being an old soldier, will attempt to violate the Military Code of the State. If he or any of his subordinates should attempt to parade with arms they will find the police equal to the occasion."

The regiment, 1,000 strong, dressed in new uniforms and as well set up a body of soldiers as one might care to look upon, had a drill, inspection, and dress parade last evening in the armory in the Grand Central Palace. The officers held a conference beforehand on the subject of Saturday's parade, and the question of carrying arms was again considered, but finally laid over, undecided, to be taken up and discussed more fully at a meeting to be held Thursday night, when there is to be another drill and a reception.

Col. Moran would not answer any questions last evening. He would neither deny nor admit that arms would be carried, but said:

"We will parade as gentlemen and soldiers, and we will not violate any law."

The line of march will be up Lexington Avenue, from Forty-fourth Street to Fifty-fourth, to Madison Avenue, to Twenty-sixth Street, and Madison Square Garden. Later there will be a dinner for officers and men on the roof garden of Grand Cental Palace.

PARADE OF COL. WARING'S MEN.

Mayor Strong to Review the Street Cleaning Department To-day.

The first annual parade of the Street Cleaning Department will take place this afternoon. It will be reviewed by the Mayor, Commissioner Waring, and other city officials at the Forty-second Street Reservoir. Col. Waring announced the route and order of parade as follows yesterday:

The parade of the "uniformed force" of the Department of Street Cleaning will start from Fifty-ninth Street and Fifth Avenue at 3:30 P. M.; will march down Fifth Avenue and be reviewed at the reservoir, Forty-second Street, by the Mayor and other city officials; will continue down Fifth Avenue to Twenty-sixth Street, thence to Madison Avenue, up Madison Avenue, and be dismissed at the various streets leading to the east. The following will be the order of the parade:

(1) Mounted police; (2) Seventh Regiment Band; (3) Commissioner, Col. George E. Waring, Jr., and Deputy Commissioner, Capt. F. M. Gibson, mounted; (4) nine representative carts, competing for a prize; (5) three platform trucks, with young girls of the Children's Auxiliary Aid Societies; (6) General Superintendent Robins; (7) Major H. J. Cushing, Assistant Superintendent, grand marshal, and aides; (8) the Bersagliere Band; (9) First District; (10) Second District; (11) Stable G; (12) Seventy-first Regiment Band; (13) Third District; (14) Stable E; (15) Sixty-ninth Regiment Band; (16) Fourth District; (17) Stable A; (18) Twelfth Regiment Band; (19) Fifth District; (20) Sousa's Band; (21) Seventh District; (22) two platform trucks, making a special display of street-cleaning operations, and four double sweeping machines; (23) Stable B; (24) Eighth Regiment Band; (25) Sixth District; (26) Stable H; (27) Capt. Whalen's men, who clean Broadway from the Battery to Fourteenth Street; (28) St. Monica's Drum Corps; (29) Eighth District; (30) Stable F; (31) Old Guard Band; (32) Ninth District; (33) Stable C; (34) Squadron A Band; (35) Tenth District; (36) Stable D; (37) Protectory Band; (38) Eleventh District; (39) Stable I; (40) Tobias's Drum Corps; (41) boys in the Children's Auxiliary Aid Societies; (42) Superintendent of Stables John C. Wallace.

Capt. M. J. Whalen will judge the proficiency of the sweepers, and Mr. G. I. Herbert will judge the proficiency and appearance of the stables and carts. After reviewing the parade at Forty-first Street, the Commissioner and the Deputy Commissioner will ride at the rear of the column.

Should it rain, the parade will be postponed.

Mrs. John L. Warren's Divorce Suit.

Mrs. Sarah Warren, who is seeking an absolute divorce, obtained from the Supreme Court yesterday an order for the service of papers upon her husband, John Lawrence Warren, by publication. Warren is a sculptor, and he was for some time engaged in work upon the Congressional Library at Washington. Mrs. Warren says she has not seen her husband since May 11, 1894, and she alleges that he has lived in Chicago with another woman, who passed as his wife. She says she married the sculptor in Chicago in September, 1892. For a time they lived at Sixtieth Street and Columbus Avenue, this city. After her husband deserted her, Mrs. Warren says, she learned that he had told Joseph Lamberti, a sculptor, of 24 Washington Square, and Mrs. Walsh of Chicago that he had a wife in Philadelphia when he married her. It is supposed that Warren has gone to the South Sea Islands.

Wanted to Have Greer Put Out.

A policeman was requested last night to put Henry V. Greer out of the Mechanical Engineers' Club, 12 West Thirty-first Street. The Superintendent said he believed Greer was not a member, but he had been a frequent visitor at the clubhouse. Greer was indignant, but went out without waiting to be ejected.

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CITY AND VICINITY.

The office of The United Press Local News, whose service is taken by the principal newspapers of this city, is at 21-29 Ann Street. Information of public interest forwarded to that office will reach not only these local newspapers, but will be disseminated throughout the country by The United Press.

—Robert Fitzsimmons, the prizefighter, was arraigned in Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday on a charge of assault made by Samuel Rosenberg, a tailor at 430½ Sixth Avenue, who said that when he tried to collect a bill the prizefighter had taken him by the ears and thrown him to the ground. Frederick Chrichton, the clerk, and Peter Burns, a proprietor of the Hotel Bartholdi, where the assault is said to have occurred, testified that Fitzsimmons had refused to pay the bill on the ground that the work was not well done, and that the tailor had begun to swear at him, whereupon Fitzsimmons had pushed him away. Fitzsimmons himself told the same story, and Magistrate Simms discharged him.

—Rosa and Rachel Bonath, aged respectively eleven and twelve years, of 129 Willett Street, and Lena Rankat, thirteen years, of 348 East Houston Street, who were arrested for picking pockets in Central Park last Sunday, were committed by Magistrate Crane, in Yorkville Police Court, yesterday, to the custody of the Gerry society, for examination this morning.

—The Board of Managers of St. Luke's Hospital met in the administration building of the institution yesterday. Of those who came were President George Macculloch Miller, Cornelius Vanderbilt, and Chauncey M. Depew. Only transaction of note was the report of the sale of lots on the old hospital site to the University Club.

—Henry Seelig, his brother, Franz, and William Matzner, charged with swindling merchants while trading under the name of H. Blank, 29 Attorney Street, were formally arraigned in the Centre Street Police Court yesterday morning, and held for examination to-day. Bail was fixed at $1,000 each.

—The New-York Methodist ministers at their weekly meeting yesterday in the Methodist Building, on Fifth Avenue, discussed the "Echoes of the General Conference." The Rev. Drs. S. L. Bowman and T. L. Paulson were among the speakers.

—The hearing on the charges against Sheriff Tamsen, which was to have taken place yesterday before Commissioner W. H. Robertson, was postponed to June 3 at 10 A. M., in the City Hall.

—The Hebrew Free School Association will hold the annual confirmation exercises at the Hebrew Institute, Jefferson Street and East Broadway, at 3 o'clock next Sunday afternoon.

—A citizens' meeting to protest against building a public bath in Tompkins Square will be held at Burmeister's Hall, 331 East Tenth Street, this evening, at 8 o'clock.

—Mails from Australia dispatched East May 23 and 24 will arrive 28th and 29th. Australian mails will close at the General Post Office on June 20.

—The weekly meeting of the Baptist ministers did not take place yesterday, many members of the association being away at Asbury Park.

Brooklyn.

—The elevated railroad post in front of 5 Fulton Street was the cause of another accident yesterday. Charles Klein of 108 East Houston Street, New-York, while jumping off a Nassau trolley car at Fulton Ferry fell against the post and fractured his spinal column. He was removed to the New-York Hospital. There is no room for a passenger to get off a car between the car and the post, and every week a number of accidents are caused by this post.

—District Attorney Backus, who has been South for a week, is expected to return to his duties to-day. He will at once begin to make the appointments allowed by the bill that Gov. Morton signed last week. He will name at least a dozen detectives to take the places of the present ones, who are Democrats. He will also appoint a number of stenographers.

—The Brooklyn Board of Estimate

Tuesday
May 26-1896

The New-York Times.

Part Two
Pages 9-12

JURY FOR MRS. FLEMING

THE TENTH PANEL OF 100 TALESMEN ON HAND YESTERDAY.

Assistant District Attorney Miller Had Swallowed Half a Tumblerful of Water Preparatory to Opening the Case for the Prosecution, When Mr. Brook Managed to Secure Delay—Jurors Allowed to Go to Their Homes Without Guard.

Here is the jury which has finally been selected and sworn to try the case of the People against Mary Alice Almont Livingston Fleming for the murder of her mother, Evelina M. Bliss:

CHARLES B. POOR, wine merchant, 44 Beaver Street; home, 367 Manhattan Avenue.

DANIEL S. HOTALING, real estate, 96 Broadway; home, 1,726 Washington Avenue.

CHARLES SAM, shoes, 26 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street; home, 61 East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street.

JOHN B. BUCHTEL, wines, 24 East Fifty-ninth Street; home, 17 East Fifty-ninth Street.

EDWARD B. HOLDEN, coal, 1 Broadway; home, 311 West Eighty-second Street.

RICHARD M. MONTGOMERY, real estate, 61 Pine Street; home, 317 West Seventy-fourth Street.

GEORGE T. MONTGOMERY, tools, 105 Fulton Street; home, 79 West Eighty-seventh Street.

HENRY HOLDING, builder, 315 East One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street.

JOHN B. HUNTOON, ice, 154 Jane Street; home, 80 Perry Street.

LOVELL M. ALDRICH, Superintendent of ice company, 308 East Sixty-third Street; home, 253 East Sixty-eighth Street.

EDWARD H. FRIEDRICH, harness, 62 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street.

WILLIAM MONTGOMERY, salesman at Arnold, Constable & Co.'s; home, 322 West One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street.

Of the members of the jury it will be seen that eight live between One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street and Fifty-ninth Street; three live north of One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, and one lives down town. Six of the jurors live on the east side of the city and six on the west side.

The last talesman accepted as a juror was Richard M. Montgomery, making the third man of that surname on the jury. He was sworn at 3:50 in the afternoon. Mr. Montgomery answered the questions briefly put to him by the prosecution and Mr. Brooke, for the defense, began by asking him if any of his family had married a Livingston.

"I think not," was the reply.

"You have listened to the lists of names which I have read," continued Mr. Brooke, "of persons connected with this trial. Do you know any of them?"

"No."

The lists to which Mr. Brooke referred contained the names of policemen connected with the trial and those of the relatives of Mrs. Bliss who sought by civil suit to prevent Mrs. Fleming from acquiring possession of the money coming to her through the death of her mother.

"Evidence will probably be brought forward by the prosecution which will be contradicted by evidence brought forward by the defense," Mr. Brooke continued. "Expert testimony may be brought forward by the prosecution and afterward rebutted by the defense. Can you, and will you, suspend your judgment until you have heard all the evidence, and meanwhile give the presumption of doubt in favor of the defendant, as the law requires?"

"I think so."

Mr. Brooke then asked the talesman if he would go into the jury room after the case was closed and, after consulting with his fellow-jurymen, would adhere to the judgment he had formed.

Mr. Montgomery said he would.

Mr. Brooke's last question related to the matter of reasonable doubt as a ground for the acquittal of the defendant. Mr. Montgomery's answer to this question was satisfactory, and, after a moment's pause, during which he glanced at Mrs. Fleming to see if she had any instructions for him, Mr. Brooke said to the Court:

"This talesman is entirely acceptable to me."

Mr. Montgomery was thereupon sworn and took the sixth seat in the jury box, which had been vacated on Friday by Charles S. Haight, the architect.

Recorder Goff entered the courtroom in the Criminal Court Building at 10:30 o'clock yesterday morning. Mrs. Fleming, with an expressionless face, was brought to the bar immediately afterward, and was joined by her half-sister, Florence Bliss, who looked bright and cheerful.

A new panel of 100 talesmen was on hand, making the tenth since the first day of the trial, two weeks ago. Of the previous 900 talesmen, more than half had been examined to find eleven jurors.

The examination of the talesmen yesterday differed from that of previous days during the trial in the fact that no "knock-out" questions were asked by either defense or prosecution. The question of intelligence as a prerequisite to being chosen as a juror was not raised in a single case during the day. All liquor dealers were promptly excused by consent of the prosecution and the defense.

Charles E. Gregory of 592 Fifth Avenue, a tall, fine-looking man, who is President of an iron manufacturing concern in Jersey City and a member of the Union League Club and of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, had a whispered conversation with the Recorder after he took the witness chair. He handed to the Recorder a piece of paper, which the Recorder read and handed back to the witness with a gentle negative shake of his head. This talesman proved satisfactory to Mr. McIntyre.

When it came to Mr. Brooke's turn to examine Mr. Gregory, he tried very hard to find out the nature of the excuse which Mr. Gregory had presented to the Recorder. Mr. McIntyre objected to the questions as fast as they were put, and the Recorder sustained him. It seemed for a moment as if Mr. Gregory would be sworn, but at a whispered hint from Mrs. Fleming, Mr. Brooke challenged him peremptorily, leaving only five of these challenges with the defense, though the prosecution still had fourteen.

Frederick F. Waters said in the course of a long examination that he had formed an opinion on the merits of the case, but that this would not prevent him from trying the case fairly. Mrs. Fleming told Mr. Brooke to challenge the juror peremptorily, which he did.

A curious colloquy occurred after recess between Mr. Brooke and Dwight W. Clark. This talesman said he would not convict a person of murder upon circumstantial evidence, and Mr. Brooke began:

"You know a fish bite?"

"Yes."

"You do not see the fish?"

"No."

"But you pull it up, nevertheless?"

"Yes."

"Isn't that acting upon circumstantial evidence?" asked Mr. Brooke, triumphantly.

"Excused," said the Recorder, and the talesman was hurried by the court officer from the witness stand before he had time to make reply to Mr. Brooke's last question.

Henry M. Tilford, a large owner of Standard Oil stock and a member of the Manhattan Club, was excused because he said he would not convict a person of murder upon circumstantial evidence.

Franklyn Eddowes had a prejudice against expert testimony. "Because it can be bought," he added.

Mr. McIntyre endeavored to convince this talesman of his error by saying that any kind of expert assistance could be hired, instancing legal aid as an example. Mr. Brooke loudly objected to the example selected by Mr. McIntyre as a libel on the profession of which they were both members.

The Recorder ruled that a prejudice against any kind of testimony classed as expert evidence which would prevent a talesman from forming a just verdict would disqualify him from serving as a juror.

Mr. Eddowes was thereupon challenged for bias by Mr. McIntyre, and this contention was met by Mr. Brooke's traversing it and arguing that the talesman was competent. To save the time which might be spent in discussion, Mr. McIntyre at once challenged the talesman peremptorily.

When the full jury was empaneled, Recorder Goff took counsel with its foreman, Charles B. Poor, as to whether the case should be opened for the prosecution before adjournment, or whether the opening should begin this morning at 10:30.

The sentiment of the jury seemed to be in favor of opening before adjournment, especially after Assistant District Attorney Miller had announced that his opening speech would not take more than three-quarters of an hour. The Recorder was in favor of going on, and Mr. Miller swallowed half a tumblerful of water as a preparation, but Mr. Brooke, at the last moment, interposed, and spoke of the reaction which must follow the completion of the jury as a reason why there should be an immediate adjournment. Mr. McIntyre agreed to this course, which was adopted.

The Recorder then addressed the jurymen, telling them not to allow any person to speak to them on the subject of the trial or to form any impression of the case whatever before the proper time.

As a proof of his confidence in their honor, the Recorder said that he would allow the members of the jury to go to their own homes at night, and would not entrust them to the charge of officers. On this account, they should not allow any colorable act to which impropriety might be imputed. They should keep secret in their own minds whatever ideas came to them in reference to the case, not only from their business associates but from the members of their own families and from their nearest and dearest friends. The Recorder warned them not to read newspapers during the progress of the trial.

The course taken by the Recorder in allowing the members of the jury to live at their homes is unusual, though not without precedent.

WIFE AND CHILDREN DESERTED.

Paul Jaros Sells His Furniture for Seventy-five Cents and Disappears.

A case of apparently heartless desertion was brought to the attention of Magistrate Wentworth in the Essex Market Police Court yesterday afternoon by an agent of the Gerry society.

The attention of the society was called last Thursday to the family of Paul Jaros of 207 East Third Street, which had been dispossessed for the non-payment of rent. When an agent of the society reached the place he was told that Jaros had sold for 75 cents his scanty furniture, which had been placed on the sidewalk, and had then disappeared. Mrs. Jaros had waited a long time for him to return, and then went away with her four boys, the eldest of whom is nine years old and the youngest eleven months. The agent searched for Mrs. Jaros and her children, but found no trace of them until yesterday morning, when he saw them standing at Tenth Street and Avenue A.

Mrs. Jaros, whose health is poor, admitted that she and her children were suffering for the lack of food, but she was too sensitive to ask for it. Her brother, she said, was a minister in St. Louis.

Her husband was an industrious furrier when she married him eleven years ago, but for three years past, she said, he had neglected the family and had been drinking heavily.

Magistrate Wentworth committed three of the children to the Five Points House of Industry, and through the kindness of Miss Sanderson, the mother and her infant were given a temporary home at 243 East Tenth Street. No trace of Jaros has been found.

No Objection to Tammany Men.

The work of getting a jury to try Roundsman Daniel Redner went on before Judge Newburger in Part III. of General Sessions yesterday. Redner is accused of trying to blackmail Mrs. Bachman of 250 East Ninth Street, the alleged keeper of a disorderly house.

A. Augustus Burke, a fish dealer of 731 Ninth Avenue, was one of the talesmen. He denied that he belonged to a Good Government Club or the Parkhurst Society, and said that he was a member of Tammany Hall.

"The Judge is a member of Tammany Hall," said Mr. Friend, counsel for the defense. "So is Assistant District Attorney O'Hare, so am I, and we might as well have a Tammany jury."

Burke got the eighth seat in the box.

LAMBS CLUB NO NUISANCE

SO SAYS MAGISTRATE SIMMS, WHO HEARD MR. PATRICK'S CASE.

Actor Hare Was Being Entertained on One of the Nights Mentioned, but Members and Shepherd Greene Say Rules Are Strict Against Making a Noise After 1 A. M.—De Wolf Hopper and Henry C. Barnabee Among Witnesses.

Famous actors and well-known dramatic authors were present in Jefferson Market Court yesterday when the officers and Directors of the Lambs Club appeared to answer the charge preferred against them by E. R. Patrick of 25 West Thirty-first Street, that the club was a public nuisance.

Mr. Patrick is the proprietor of a fashionable boarding house, and the headquarters of the Lambs Club is at 26 West Thirty-first Street, directly opposite. Mr. Patrick ten days ago applied to the court for a summons, as he said the clubmen were too merry at unseemly hours of the night and morning, and he was losing his boarders thereby.

When Clay M. Greene, the Shepherd of the club, came to court yesterday, he was accompanied by Lawyer Hummel and a large number of the members. Among them were Henry Clay Barnabee, of the Bostonians, De Wolf Hopper, Nelson Wheatcroft, Edward B. Townsend, Thomas B. Clark, Clarence Collins, Thomas Manning, and L. J. B. Lincoln.

Lawyer H. R. Willis, who appeared as counsel for Mr. Patrick, told Magistrate Simms that he and his client were very anxious to have the case adjourned, as Mr. Patrick had arrived in the city from a trip on Saturday night, and had had no opportunity to subpoena any of the witnesses he wished to have heard to help him prove his case. Lawyer Hummel protested against this, as he said he and his clients were ready to go on with their side of the case, and Mr. Patrick had had ten days to get his subpoenas. Lawyer Hummel also insinuated that, if the other people residing in the neighborhood thought the club was such a nuisance, they would come without any subpoenas being served upon them.

Magistrate Simms said he did not like to go out of the usual order of things, but he thought it would be better to have Mr. Patrick testify, and then hear the defense. If, after that, it was thought other testimony was needed, an adjournment could be taken.

Mr. Patrick was accordingly sworn. He said on May 9, 10, and 11, particularly, the members of the club "yelled, sang, applauded, and conducted themselves in an othewise boisterous manner." He said that he had lived at his present address for four years, and that he paid $3,000 a year rental for the house. He said the specific dates mentioned were not the only times the club had bothered him, as he and his boarders had been prevented for many months from sleeping by the noise that continued until 4 o'clock in the morning, and sometimes later. He said that on one occasion in April he sent to the club and asked the men to keep quiet, but he had obtained no relief.

Then, he said, he wrote to Capt. Pickett, and two policemen were sent to the house, but the noise still continued. Next he called on the steward and complained, but was told by the steward that he would have to see Mr. Greene. He accordingly called on Mr. Greene, but that gentleman told him the members of the club did not have a chance to visit the club during the early hours of the night, as at that time they were following their professions. When they did come, after midnight, Mr. Greene thought, they were entitled to their recreation. Mr. Greene promised him, however, that there would be no more piano playing, singing, or billiard playing after 1 o'clock in the morning, but this promise was not kept. He said on the three nights in May that he complained about particularly there were singing, yelling, shouts of "Bravo!" and pounding of billiard cues on the floor until after 4 o'clock in the morning.

Mr. Hummel asked Mr. Patrick if the club did not usually close at 1 o'clock. Mr. Patrick said that it did not, and added that Mr. Greene had told him that it was the only club in the United States that kept its doors open all night.

Lawyer Hummel then opened the defense by calling Mr. Greene, who said that the club was a social organization, duly chartered, and its membership was composed of theatrical and operatic stars, merchants, brokers, and people of recognized ability in every walk of life. The club was usually quiet, except on the occasions of its monthly "gambols," when singing, recitations, and other forms of entertainment were provided by the members. These gambols were only held during the Winter, as they did not want to make any noise that could be heard during the hot weather, when the windows were open. The night in May that Mr. Patrick particularly complained of was devoted to a dinner to John Hare, the English actor, and after the dinner there was an auction of seats for the public gambol that was to be given at the Broadway Theatre. He declared that after Mr. Patrick complained about the piano and the billiard noise, he had told the House Committee, and since that time these two enjoyments were barred after 1 o'clock.

Nelson Wheatcroft, Director of the Empire Theatre Dramatic School, told the same story. He said that outside of the dinner to Hare there lately was never any noise in the club after midnight, and that since the complaint the piano had been locked and the billiard table covered after 1 o'clock.

Henry Clay Barnabee swore to the same state of affairs, and said that he was not present at the dinner to John Hare, and so could not say what happened that night.

De Wolf Hopper said that he was at the club every night, and never left before 3 o'clock in the morning, and sometimes later. He declared that there was no noise other than is usual at any banquet on the night of the dinner, and said that he acted as one of the auctioneers for seats for the public gambol on that night.

"I was particularly free from alcoholic excitement on that night," said the comedian, "and I was not boisterous. I know my voice is very penetrating, but I do not think that I was boisterous."

John Tissen, the steward of the club, said he always had his subordinates lock up the piano and lock the billiard room at 1 o'clock in the morning. He was asked where the bar was, and replied that it was in the billiard room. He admitted that the bar was not locked, and Lawyer Willis demanded to know how he made the two statements coincide. Tissen said he meant to say that the billiard balls and cues were locked up, and not the room.

Magistrate Simms said he was satisfied that the club was not a nuisance. He said that if such disturbances as those on the night of the dinner to Hare were continuous, he would certainly call the club a nuisance, and would have no hesitancy in committing the officers and the Board of Directors to the Grand Jury. Mr. Patrick, held the Magistrate, admitted that the noises did not disturb him in the Winter, and Mr. Greene said the gambols and dinners were usually held during the cold weather. The exceptionally warm weather of April and May had been to blame, and he would dismiss the case. "If the club offended again, he wanted Mr. Patrick to come to court and get another summons, and then he would take up the case again."

This rather discomfited Mr. Patrick, and his composure was still further ruffled as he passed out of the court, for Mr. Greene looked at him and said with a little laugh: "This is not St. Patrick's day."

PAY FOR FEDERAL PRISONERS.

Sheriff Tamsen Receives $2,934.75 for the Year Ending June 30, 1894.

Sheriff Tamsen has received a check for $2,934.75 from John H. McCarthy, United States Marshal for the Southern District of New-York, that sum being the payment for the support and maintenance of United States prisoners confined in the New-York County Jail during the fiscal year of 1894, covering a period from July 1, 1893, to June 30, 1894.

This money goes in bulk into the City Treasury, and it was paid after considerable urging and persistence on the part of the Sheriff to close up outstanding accounts which he found in the office. In addition to that, there is still due and owing to the City Treasury the amounts for the fiscal years 1895 and 1896.

The sum paid for the maintenance of the Federal prisoners for the fiscal year 1894 is a compromise accepted pursuant to an agreement between the United States District Attorney, the Counsel to the Corporation, and the Controller, striking out from the account as originally submitted the so-called "turnkey fee," which used to be paid to the jailer for unlocking the prison and taking out a prisoner, and for locking him up again in case he was returned.

For this a charge of 37½ cents was made, and, owing to a communication of Attorney General Olney, who sent letters to all the United States District Attorneys with a view of reducing the cost of keep for the United States prisoners, this reduction was made.

The amount paid by the United States authorities is 75 cents a day for each prisoner who is in the custody of the Sheriff, and this amount under the new law is paid to the county in which such prisoner may be confined.

MAGISTRATE DENOUNCES A SON.

H. P. Gurell Had His Father Arrested for Grand Larceny.

John C. Gurell, sixty years old, was arraigned in the Essex Market Police Court yesterday on a charge of grand larceny, made against him by his son Henry P. Gurell. When Magistrate Wentworth heard the story of the son he discharged the father, denounced the son, and threatened him with arrest for failure to support his father.

John Gurell was until two years ago a well-to-do meat dealer in Washington Market. He got into financial troubles, and was obliged to give up his business. He has six children, all grown up, four sons and two daughters. The son Henry is a conductor on a cross-town line. He says he found that his desk had been forced open and $25 and a pawn ticket stolen from it. He accused his father of the theft, and went to the nearest police station and swore out a warrant. The father was arrested and forced to spend the night in jail.

The son admitted in court that his only object in having his father arrested was to keep him away from the house. This angered Magistrate Wentworth, who at once discharged the prisoner and told the son that he should be ashamed of himself.

SUBSCRIPTION CONCERT AT RYE.

Prominent Summer Residents the Patronesses.

RYE, N. Y., May 25.—The annual subscription concert for the benefit of Christ's Protestant Episcopal Church will be held June 8, at 8:30 o'clock P. M., in the Parish House. The concert will be under the direction of Harry Perrelette Girard, choirmaster of Christ Church, and the following committee: Junius Morgan, James W. Quintard, John H. Pool, and George R. Read.

The patronesses of the concert are: Mrs. A. T. Sackett, Mrs. Augustus Wiggin, Mrs. Charles Greer, Mrs. Mary Bulkley, Mrs. Matson Meier-Smith, Mrs. C. F. Ostrander, Mrs. George P. Titus, Mrs. Albert Weber, Mrs. George R. Read, Mrs. John H. Pool, Mrs. John A. Gwynne, Mrs. Junius Morgan, Mrs. George Park, Mrs. Ogden Du Bois, Mrs. Hobart Park, Mrs. Henry W. Cooper, Mrs. Charles Gould, Mrs. H. P. Girard, Miss Gwynne, Miss Sackett, Miss Weber, and Miss Kirkby.

Among those who will take part in the concert are Inez Grenelli, Charles Allen Rice, David Bimberg, and Hans Kronold.

THE HORSA CASE DECIDED

SHE VIOLATED THE NEUTRALITY LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

The Judgment Against the Captain Confirmed by the Supreme Court, and the Judgments Against the Mates Reversed—A New Trial Granted to the Latter—Justice Harlan the Only Dissenter to the Opinion of the Court.

WASHINGTON, May 25.—Chief Justice Fuller announced the opinion of the Supreme Court of the United States to-day in the Horsa filibustering expedition, deciding that it was a military enterprise, in violation of the neutrality laws of the United States.

The judgment of the District Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, sentencing Capt. Wiberg to fine and imprisonment, was affirmed, but as to Petersen and Johansen, mates of the vessel, the judgment was reversed, on the ground that the record did not disclose testimony to show that when the vessel left Philadelphia they had sufficient knowledge of the errand of the Horsa to warrant conviction, and a new trial was ordered for them. The facts in the case were reviewed, and the laws set forth in the opinion, and the Court concluded:

That it does not admit of serious question that providing or preparing the means of transportation for such a military expedition or enterprise as is referred to in the statute is one of the forms of provision or preparation therein denounced. Nor can there be any doubt that a hostile expedition dispatched from our ports is within the words "carried on from thence." The officers of the Horsa were concerned in providing the means of transportation. The first and main question of the case was, "What constitutes a military expedition or enterprise under the statute?" This, the Court said, was one of municipal law, and the statute was to be construed as other domestic legislation.

In the instructions to the jury the Court below said: "For the purposes of this case, it is sufficient to say that any combination of men organized to go to Cuba to make war upon its Government, provided with arms and ammunition, constitutes a military expedition. It is not necessary that the men shall be drilled, put in uniform, or prepared for efficient service, nor that they shall have been organized as or according to the tactics or rules which relate to what is known as infantry, cavalry, or artillery. It is sufficient that they combine, unite, and organized here to go there and make war on a foreign Government, and to have provided themselves with the means of doing so. Whether such provision, as by arming, &c., is necessary, need not be decided in this case. Nor is it important that they intended to make war as an independent body or in connection with others. Where men go without such combination and organization to enlist as individuals in a foreign army they do not constitute such military expedition, and the fact that the vessel carrying them might carry arms as merchandise would not be important."

The views, said the Chief Justice, were correct as applied to the evidence before the District Court. This body of men, he said, went on board a tug loaded with arms; were taken by it thirty or forty miles out to sea; met a steamer outside the three-mile limit by prior arrangement; boarded her with the arms, opened the boxes, and distributed the arms among themselves; drilled to some extent; were apparently officered; and then, as preconcerted, disembarked to effect an armed landing on the coast of Cuba. The men and arms and ammunition came together; the arms and ammunition were under the control of the men; the elements of the expedition were only capable of proximate combination into an organized whole, but were combined or in process of combination; there was concert of action; they had their own pilot to the common destination; they landed themselves and their munitions of war together by their own efforts. From the evidence, the jury had a right to find that this was a military expedition or enterprise under the statute, and the Court properly instructed them on the subject.

The case as to the mates, the Chief Justice said, rested upon different ground from that of Capt. Wiborg, and the Court felt that it was their duty to take notice of a plain error, although it had not been excepted to by their counsel. These men were under the Captain's orders, and adequate proof to convict them of a guilty knowledge of or participation on their part in a military expedition or enterprise when they left Philadelphia was not shown by the record. Therefore, as to them, the judgment of the District Court was reversed and a new trial ordered. As to Wiborg, it was affirmed.

The Court devoted some attention to the origin and history of the neutrality laws. They were first enacted as Section 5 of an act, approved June 5, 1794, which closely followed the recommendation of President Washington in his annual address Dec. 3, 1793. Where individuals shall enter upon military expeditions and enterprises within the jurisdiction of the United States, * * * these offenses cannot receive too early and close an attention, and require prompt and decisive remedies." The bill was passed in the Senate by the decisive vote of Vice President Adams, and the leaders of the Congress were divided upon the question. The Court said, in conclusion:

It is not necessary to enlarge upon the public importance of the neutrality laws. We dispose of this case on what we deem to be the proper construction of the statutes, and after subjecting the correctness of the rulings of the court below to that careful examination which the discharge of our duty required.

Mr. Justice Harlan dissented from so much of the judgment as affirmed the sentence against Capt. Wiborg. He was of opinion: First, that what was done did not constitute, within the meaning of that statute, a military expedition or enterprise "to be carried on from this country against the territory and Government of Spain in Cuba"; second, when the Cubans were received on board the Horsa that vessel was outside of the three-mile limit and beyond the jurisdiction of the United States, and the evidence wholly failed to show that the Captain had any knowledge of their plans, purposes, or destination until they got aboard his vessel, and, therefore, he could not be said to have knowingly provided within the territory or jurisdiction of the United States means for the transportation of the alleged military expedition or enterprise. The Horsa was where it was, pursuant to orders given by the charterer, who did not inform the Captain, when the vessel left Philadelphia, why such orders were given, nor inform him that after his vessel got out into the ocean, beyond the jurisdiction of the United States, persons could come aboard who were en route to Cuba to engage in the war going on in that island.

PLATE TESTS TO BE SECRET.

The Indian Head Proving Ground Not to be Open to the Public.

WASHINGTON, May 25.—The armor-plate tests which may occur hereafter at the Indian Head proving ground will not be open to general visitors. The information of the trials will be given out by the ordnance officers.

Capt. Sampson, the Naval Chief of Ordnance, is very candid concerning the tests held under his direction, and, unlike some naval officers, he does not seek to make mystery of public matters. The Secretary issued the order excluding general observers from the proving ground during the tests on the broad ground that some of the information brought from there might be used to the detriment of the Government. It was found that if no limit were to be placed on the people who might attend the tests, there would be no means of denying the privilege to the attachés of foreign legations, who are very desirous of witnessing the work at the proving ground, and who are very systematic and energetic in keeping track of all that goes on in the army and navy in this country.

It is understood, also, that a request for private tests was made by the armor-plate makers. It was found that some of their processes were being made known to interested foreign rivals, who had representatives in this country. New methods are constantly being discovered, and sometimes the accidents of a trial will develop or suggest a new process or an improvement on an old one.

BUSINESS OF COTTON EXCHANGE.

Heaviest Trading Last Year Within the History of the Organization.

At the annual meeting of the New-York Cotton Exchange to-day reports will be submitted by the various officers. President Siedenburg's report will show that within the year just closed the Exchange did the largest volume of business since its organization.

The transactions for future deliveries aggregated 54,689,600 bales, compared with 32,100,000 bales last year. Spot cotton trading aggregated 342,712 bales, as compared with 252,753 bales in the year previous.

Thirty-three memberships were transferred during the past year and twenty-five new members were admitted, making the number of memberships now outstanding 454. The net receipts from the Cotton Exchange Building for the year were $10,472, and the net profits on Cotton Exchange account was $708. The Executive Committee will recommend that out of the grand total of $11,180 a dividend of $20 be declared on each membership.

The report of the Trustees of the gratuity fund will show assets of $98,331, of which $60,000 is loaned on real estate and $36,131 on deposit with the New-York Life Insurance and Trust Company. The total liabilities of the fund are $17,375, making the assets over liabilities $80,956.

PARDONED BY THE PRESIDENT.

Cashier Henry B. Palmer to be Released from Prison.

BOSTON, Mass., May 25.—Henry B. Palmer has been pardoned from the Concord Reformatory by President Cleveland. Palmer was cashier of a National bank at Fall River, Mass., and was on May 24, 1893, sentenced to five years at Concord by Judge Colt, in the United States Circuit Court, on the charge of embezzlement. He pleaded guilty to the charge and was given the minimum sentence.

Judge Colt and ex-United States District Attorney Frank D. Allen both were in favor of his pardon, and President Cleveland granted it at the expiration of three years' servitude.

The pardon states that at the request of the Judge and District Attorney, "reinforced by the prisoner's open and frank confession, his previous excellent character, his manly and exemplary conduct in prison, his sincere contrition, the condition of his family, and in the belief that he intends to deserve a renewal of confidence of the community," the pardon is granted. The document is signed by Attorney General Harmon.

GROWTH OF THE COTTON INDUSTRY.

Within Two Years Fall River Has Made a Great Increase.

FALL RIVER, Mass., May 25.—Statistics compiled here from official sources were published this afternoon, and show a marvelous growth of the industries of Fall River since 1894. The capital stock of the corporations has been increased from $23,643,000 to $25,233,000; number of mills from 75 to 81; number of spindles from 2,516,186 to 2,832,691; number of looms from 59,879 to 67,352; number of employes from 26,920 to 27,954, and bales of cloth used from 304,150 to 344,150.

According to this book, Fall River has almost 1,500,000 spindles more than any other cotton-manufacturing centre in America, the nearest competition being Providence and the Blackstone Valley with 1,550,000 spindles, and New-Bedford, with 1,244,000 spindles.

LEAPED FROM A TRAIN

A MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEARANCE AT THE RARITAN BRIDGE.

The Conductor of a Passenger Train Fails to Find His Female Passenger—Many Evidences of a Deliberate Attempt at Suicide, but No Trace of the Supposed Victim—Railroad and Police Officials Equally at Sea.

NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J., May 25.—A mystery surrounds the disappearance of a woman from Train 62 of the Pennsylvania Railroad last night. The conductor of the train saw her leave one car to cross the platforms to the one ahead. He followed her out upon the platform. She was not there, and she was not in the forward car when he entered it. The train was crossing the bridge which spans the Raritan River and Raritan Canal at the time of the woman's disappearance, and it is thought she either leaped or fell from the car to the river.

The train left this city for New-York at 9:38 last night. It is supposed the woman got on the train at this city. She was richly dressed in black, and was of handsome features and form, and attracted attention. The train had reached the bridge when the conductor, as he passed through one car on his way forward to start back and collect tickets, saw the woman walking ahead of him. She attracted his attention. He was only a short distance behind her when she closed the forward door behind her. The conductor expected to see her in the act of entering the forward car. Instead, when he went upon the platform, he saw the door in front of him closed. When he entered the forward car he was surprised to find she was not there. The passengers sitting near the door assured the conductor he was the first person to enter the car since the train started from the station. He then stopped his train and reported the occurrence to the operator at the East Brunswick signal station. Word was also sent to Agent Cleary, in this city, and to the offices of the company in Jersey City.

Under the direction of Mr. Cleary the bridge and tracks were carefully examined, but no trace of the woman could be found. The police were also notified, and they searched the river for some trace of the woman. The river was dragged this morning, but nothing was brought up. Had the woman jumped into the river, her body probably would have been carried some distance down stream by the current.

At the railroad station here it is stated that a couple of hours before the occurrence on the train a woman alighted from a train coming in from the east. She was a stranger, and inquired her way. She entered a hack and was driven to the entrance of the Albany Street Bridge. She was the last where the hackman left her. It was then dusk, and the woman was last seen by the hackman walking slowly along the bridge. The bridge was crowded. It is thought possible she may have intended to leap from the bridge, but did not make the attempt because of the crowd, but seeing the railroad bridge just beyond, decided on the leap from the train.

A woman dressed in black, and, like the one who went to the Albany Street Bridge, answering the description of the mysterious woman of the train, was seen sitting in the waiting room of the station just before the arrival of the 9:38 train. She did not buy a ticket at the station, and from this it is supposed she had a return ticket from some point along the road, or else thought it useless to spend the money for a ticket when she would leap from the train a few minutes later.

The woman was at first thought to have been a resident of Highland Park who was on a visit to Monmouth Junction, and failed to return last night, as expected. It was thought she might have ridden too far, and then became bewildered. This woman reached home at noon, having been delayed at Monmouth Junction.

THE RICHARD M. HUNT MEMORIAL.

It Will Be a Monumental Seat with a Sculptured Portrait.

It has been decided by the General Committee having the matter in charge that the memorial to Richard Morris Hunt, the eminent architect of this city, who died July 31, 1895, shall take the form of a monumental seat adorned with a sculptured portrait of Mr. Hunt. This will be erected against the wall of Central Park on Fifth Avenue, in the axis of Eighty-third Street.

The general execution of the plan has been intrusted to the Executive Committee of the Municipal Art Society. Daniel C. French has been selected as the sculptor and Bruce Price as the architect. Both these gentlemen were out of town yesterday, but Mrs. French declared that, to the best of her knowledge, her husband had not yet decided upon the details of the memorial.

"He usually has work more than a year ahead of him," she said. "This, however, is such an important matter that he may take it up as soon as he has made up his own mind. I do not think he and Mr. Price have got further than agreeing to work together."

The organizations co-operating in the movement to erect a memorial to Mr. Hunt are the Metropolitan Museum of Art, the Institute of American Architects, the National Academy of Design, the Society of American Artists, the New-York Chapter of the Institute of American Architects, the Architectural League, the National Sculpture Society, the Society of Beaux Arts Architects, the New-York Water Color Society, the Municipal Art Society, and the Century Association.

THE EYE OF THE IDOL.

AN ORIENTAL TALE.

By OWEN HALL,
AUTHOR OF
"THE TRACK OF A STORM"

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PART I.

It had been a long, tiring day, and both Dick Thurston and I were ready for a few hours' rest. We had already taken possession of the most promising house in the village, and we were indulging in a smoke while we waited for the production of whatever was to serve as our evening meal. Very few men of my acquaintance had a much better idea of taking it easy than Capt. Richard Thurston (usually known among his friends as "Dick Thurston") of the Thirty-ninth Bengal native infantry, when he gave his mind to it. He had now got his legs comfortably established on one seat while he leaned back in another, and nobody to look at him would have taken him for the same man who had been everywhere and done nearly everything that afternoon in our sharp skirmish with the Burmese enemy. I was in the very act of thinking this myself, looking lazily at Dick as I did so, when I heard the sentry outside challenge, and the next moment the Orderly Sergeant stood inside the door saluting. "Well?" said Dick, sitting up, his eyes wide open and alert in a moment.

"Agha-Bhah has asked to see the Captain, sahib," said the Sergeant promptly, "and the doctor, sahib, says he has not long to speak."

"Ah," said Dick, withdrawing his legs from the seat on which they rested, "I thought he was hit hard, poor beggar. I wonder why that brute was so determined to have Agha—he might have had me a good deal easier. All right, Sergeant, I'll be there directly." With another salute the Sergeant left the room.

"Come along, Bert," said Dick, turning to me; "you may as well be there, too, in case he wants to leave a message—it'll be safer with two than one in these times."

We buckled on our sword belts, and in three minutes we had reached the hut in which the Captain's servant lay dying of a ferocious wound received just at the end of the afternoon's skirmish. The scene was impressive. The hut, which was a large one, was lighted chiefly by a fire burning at the end furthest from the rough bed on which the dying soldier was lying.

Dick stepped forward to the foot of the rude bed, and at the sound of his step the dying soldier opened his eyes. A flash of recognition and affection lighted up his face as he recognized his Captain, and he beckoned feebly with his hand.

"You wanted to see me, Agha," Dick said in Hindostanee; "what can I do for you?"

"Praise be to Allah, you have come!" the dying man managed by an effort to articulate. "Captain, sahib—you offered to give your life for mine this day—you also killed that dog; may Allah plunge him deep in Jehannum. I have but one possession." At the words I fancied the face of his comrade changed a little, and the hand that held the cup trembled. "It is here, sahib, and it is yours." His fingers as he spoke feebly touched the turban which lay on the bed at his side. His comrade put down the cup and took from the folds of the turban a large, heavy gold ring, in which a dull red stone was set. The eyes of the dying man followed his movements, and directed him to give it to the Captain.

"This?" said Dick, as he received the massive ring in the palm of his hand. "This?" and he looked from the ring to the dying giver. "Why do you give this to me, Agha?" Agha's eyes rested solemnly, first on the comrade who knelt beside him, and had again taken up the cup, which he held gently to his lips, and then upon Dick's face.

"Take it, sahib," he said, in a voice that had grown much feebler since he spoke last. "Wear it ever, sahib. It is a talisman. It may bring danger to him who wears it—it will also warn him of the danger."

The eyes of the dying soldier had wandered to his comrade's face as he spoke, and a strange look, half affectionate and half doubting, passed into them as they rested on the dark, unrevealing features for a few seconds. As if by some magnetic attraction the man slowly, and, as it seemed, reluctantly, raised his eyes and fixed them on his. "Ha!" he exclaimed, a sudden light coming back to them for a moment, "is it even thus?" He raised his hand and seemed as if about to point to his comrade. "Sahib," he murmured, in a voice that was low and choking—"see this man—take care—"

The words came slowly, one by one, and even as he spoke them a change passed over his face. The strange, eager light died out of his eyes, and with one last effort he exclaimed in a shuddering tone the word "Allah!" His extended hand sank slowly on the bed. Agha had passed away.

For some seconds we stood as he had left us; the doctor holding the candle, and the Sergeant in the background, Dick kneeling on one knee on one side and the dead man's comrade, still holding the cup, on the other, while I stood a little way off at the foot. The doctor was the first to recover himself.

"Sahib," He Murmured, * * * "See This Man—Take Care—"

He stooped forward with the candle. He glanced at the face of the dead soldier and then at Dick. "There," he said, in a matter-of-fact tone, as he touched the dead man's comrade with his foot, "there, that will do now—it's all over."

Dick rose slowly to his feet, his eyes still fixed on the dead man's face. Then he turned to the soldier, who, at the doctor's touch, had also arisen. "Get supper, Bani," he said, "then come to my quarters." He turned and left the hut without another word.

I lingered to say a few words to the doctor, and then I followed him. He had thrown himself down in the chair he had occupied before we were summoned, and when I came in he was staring curiously at the ring which he still held in his hand.

"Do you know, Bert," he said, looking up as I entered, "there's something confoundedly queer about this business, and now I come to look at it, this ring seems to be about the queerest part of it."

"So I thought, too, Dick," I replied, the whole scene coming back to me as he spoke. "If I were you, I think I'd get rid of the ring the first chance that offered."

"Get rid of it?" he said. "But you haven't looked at it yet. It's got the queerest stone in it."

He held it out to me as he spoke, and I took and examined it. It was certainly a curiosity. I had never seen a stone at all like it before. It was large, oval in shape, and much thicker than any stone I had ever seen in a ring. Most likely its shape and size, indeed, had suggested the form of the ring, which was that of an eye, with a strange overhanging lid and brow. The stone itself was of a dull, deep red color, with a sort of angry light deep down in the centre, but nothing that could be called a sparkle on the surface.

"Well," I said, as I handed it back to its new owner, "it is a curiosity, I admit

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

STOCKS FAIL TO HOLD THE RECENT IMPROVEMENT.

Foreigners Keeping Holiday and Local Commission Houses Doing Little—The McKinley Uncertainty a Disturbing Influence—Gold Shipments and the Treasury Reserve—Railway Earnings Not Good—Sugar and Manhattan Decline.

MONDAY—P. M.

Disappointment was general to-day over the failure of the market to hold its improvement of the latter part of the week. The London holiday eliminated the foreign element from the speculative situation and commission houses had very few orders. The manipulation of Sugar continued to be the feature, and it was evident early in the day that the insiders were not opposed to lower prices. There was a further advance in the price of refined grades, but, nevertheless, the stock declined and closed at the lowest, with a net loss of 2⅜ points.

The exhaustive reports published in THE NEW-YORK TIMES this morning from every State in the Union, showing Mr. McKinley's strength as a Presidential candidate notwithstanding his financial record, had a chilling influence among bankers and others interested in investments. The engagement of $1,550,000 gold for shipment to-morrow and the probability that several millions more will go before the close of the week was not conducive to the growth of confidence in the situation. Should the bill now in the Senate prohibiting the further sale of bonds without the express permission of Congress by any chance become a law, it is felt that a crisis would be reached within a few weeks, but there is no alarm over the prospect, as it is well known that the measure could not be passed over the veto of the President. Nevertheless, the mere passage of the bill in the Senate is calculated to create uneasiness abroad, which would no doubt be increased during the delay which would accompany its discussion in the House. The gold reserve is now down to about $111,000,000, and if the export movement continues, as seems likely, for a few weeks, the position of the Treasury will once more become a topic of serious discussion.

Railway earnings, with few exceptions, show decreases for the third week of May. St. Paul's gain was only $13,214, the smallest for any week in several months. Canadian Pacific gained $82,000; Wheeling and Lake Erie, $11,133, and Toledo, St. Louis and Kansas City, $5,785. The decreases included $9,392 for Wabash, $17,394 for Texas and Pacific, $6,133 for International and Great Northern, $4,823 for Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern, $10,647 for Southern, and $3,487 for New-York, Susquehanna and Western. Crop reports continue favorable, but the grain movement into Chicago is very disappointing, owing, it is explained, to the activity of farmers in planting and harvesting.

The declines to-day extended to a point each in St. Paul, Burlington, and Northwestern, and 5¾ in Rock Island. The St. Paul earnings were disappointing, and intimations are that the other Grangers are not doing a large business. Louisville and Nashville lost 1¼ points. Manhattan declined 3½ points, to 103¾ on profit taking on the recent advance. Fractional declines in the general list were the rule.

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market was quiet. Call loans were made at 1½@2½ per cent. The last loan was made at 2 per cent.

Time money rates were 3 per cent. for sixty days, 3½ per cent. for ninety days, 3½ per cent. for four months, and 4 per cent. for six months. Commercial paper quotations: Sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 4@4¾ per cent.; four months' acceptances, 4½@5½ per cent.; choice four to six months' single names, 5@6 per cent.; names of good calibre but less well known, 6 per cent. and upward.

Clearing House exchanges to-day, $66,862,898; balances, $4,967,370; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $307,370.

Money on call in London, ¼ per cent.; discount rate in the open market, ⅜@⅞ per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted at 68¾@68⅝. There were no sales.

The commercial price of bar silver was 68¼c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars were quoted at 53½c.

Bar silver in London was quoted at 31 1-16d per ounce.

The following is a comparative statement of the gold movement since 1893:

	1896.	1895.	1894.	1893.
Exports from Jan. 1	$31,532,819	$56,012,612	$34,011,219	$19,032,813
Imports for same period				
Net exports	$12,500,006	$13,010,119	$34,011,219	$19,032,813

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.

The foreign exchange market was dull and firm. Nominal rates were $4.88 for sixty days and $4.89¼ for demand. Actual rates were $4.87¾ for sixty-day bills, $4.88¾@$4.89 for demand, $4.89¾@$4.89¾ for cable transfers, and $4.08¾ for commercial.

In Continental, francs were quoted at 5.16¾ for long and 5.15@5.14⅜ for short, reichsmarks at 95⅛@95¼ and 95⅝@95¾, and guilders at 40⅜ and 40⅝.

New-York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago—90c premium. Boston—10@12½c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 12½c premium; telegraphic, 15c premium. New-Orleans—Commercial, 25c discount and par; bank, $1.50 premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, ⅛c. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium.

RAILWAY BONDS.

The only feature to the railway bond market, aside from the dullness, was the weakness of the Brooklyn Elevated and Union Elevated bonds. Brooklyn Elevated seconds declined 15 per cent. from the last previous sale on Feb. 27, and the firsts recorded a loss of 8¾ per cent. Union Elevated firsts fell off 4¼. Other changes of 1 per cent. and over were:

ADVANCED.

Balt. & O. 5s, 1988...1½ | St. Paul Consols...1

DECLINED.

Ft. W. & D. C. 1st...8½ | St. L. & S. F. con. 4s...2
Keo. & D. M. 1st...1 | St. L. South. 1st...1
Read. 1st pf, inc...1½

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Government bonds were ¼ lower for the 4s of 1925 and ⅛ for the 4s, 1907, coupons. The sales were: $2,000 4s, 1925, registered, at 116¾; $13,000 do., coupon, at 116¾; $1,000 4s, 1907, registered, at 109, and $5,000 5s, registered, at 112⅝. The following were the closing quotations:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1891		
4s, r., 1907	114½	
4s, c., 1907	108¾	108⅞
4s, r., 1925	109⅜	110
4s, c., 1925	116⅜	117
5s r., 1904	116⅜	116¾
5s, c., 1904	112¾	113¼
Currency 6s, 1897	112¾	113¼
Currency 6s, 1898	103⅜	
Currency 6s, 1899	106	
Cherokee 4s, 1896	108¼	
Cherokee 4s, 1897	100	
Cherokee 4s, 1898	100	
Cherokee 4s, 1899	100	

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

America	815	Manhattan	207
American Ex	168¼	Mechanics'	185
Broadway	230	Metropolis	110
Chemical	4,000	National Union	200
City	589	New Amsterdam	190
Citizen's	125	New-York	295
Commerce	242	Ninth National	112
Continental	132	Pacific	178
Corn Exchange	282	Park	268
Fifth Avenue	2,900	Phenix	107
Fourth National	180	Republic	146
Gallatin National	295	State of N. Y.	105
German American	112	Third National	105
Imp. and Traders'	534	U. S. National	175
Irving	137½	Western National	110¼
Lincoln National	150		

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

—The Tennessee Coal, Iron, and Railroad Company gives notice that the coupons due June 1 from the bonds of the Cahaba Coal Mining Company will be paid at the Fourth National Bank on and after that date.

—The coupons due June 1 from Texas and Pacific Railway first mortgage 5 per cent. bonds will be paid on and after that date at the office of the Mercantile Trust Company.

—The State Trust Company has removed its offices from 36 Wall Street to 100 Broadway.

NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.	Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.
American Cotton Oil pf	55	55	55	55	— ¼	54¾	54⅞	120
American Express	116	116	116	116	— ...	114	116	2
*American Sugar Refineries	124¾	124⅞	122⅜	122⅝	—2⅜	122¼	122½	39,725
American Tobacco	67¼	67¼	65½	65½	— ¾	65½	65⅝	7,060
American Tobacco pf	99⅝	100¼	99⅛	100⅜	— ...	99	100	20
Atch., Topeka & Santa Fe	23¾	23⅞	23⅛	23⅜	— ⅛	14⅞	15	825
Baltimore & Ohio	23⅞	24	23⅛	23⅜	— ⅛	22¾	23¼	105
*Bay State Gas	18½	18½	18¼	18¼	— ⅛	18	18¼	400
*Brooklyn R. T.	30	30	29⅞	29⅞	— ⅛	29½	30	310
Canada Southern	51	51	24¾	24¾	— ...	24¾	25	446
Chesapeake & Ohio	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	— ⅛	50⅜	51¼	100
Chicago, Bur. & Quincy	68⅜	68⅜	68	68	— ⅛	16⅜	16⅞	100
Chicago & Northwestern	80¼	80¼	79½	79½	— ⅛	67⅜	68	1,805
C., M. & St. Paul	106¾	106¾	105½	105½	—1	79½	79¼	6,105
C., M. & St. Paul pf	78¼	78¼	77¼	77¼	—1	105¾	106	545
Chicago, R. I. & Pacific	128	128	128	128	— ...	77⅞	77⅝	9,750
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis	71	71	70⅜	70⅜	— ⅝	128	128½	30
Cleve., Lorain & Wheeling pf	34	34	33¾	33¾	— ½	70¼	70½	2,013
Consolidated Gas Company	51	51	51	51	— ...	33½	34	433
Delaware & Hudson	159	159	157½	158	— ½	157½	158	450
Denver & Rio Grande pf	48	48	47¾	47¾	— ⅛	47¾	48	140
Des Moines & Fort Dodge	8½	8⅝	8½	8½	— ⅛	8½	9½	250
Dist. & C. F., all in. paid	18¼	18¼	18	18	+1⅛	18	19	20
Erie	14¾	14¾	14¾	14¾	— ⅛	14¾	14¾	10
General Electric	35	35½	35	35⅜	— ⅝	35⅜	35½	1,720
Illinois Central	95¾	95¾	95¾	95¾	— ...	96	97½	90
Illinois Steel Company	70½	70½	70¼	70½	— ⅛	71	74	300
Laclede Gas	24½	25½	23½	24½	—1⅜	24⅛	24¾	5,260
Lake Erie & Western	15½	18½	18¼	18¼	+ ⅛	18	18½	100
Lake Erie & Western pf	72⅜	72⅜	71⅞	71⅞	+ ⅛	71½	72	225
Lake Shore	150	150	150	150	+ ⅛	149½	...	197
Louisville & Nashville	51¼	51¼	50¼	50¼	—1	50¼	50½	3,920
Manhattan Con	107	107¼	103⅜	103⅜	—3½	103⅜	104	9,035
*Metropolitan Traction	106½	106¾	106½	106⅝	+ ¼	106	106¾	763
Mexican Central	10½	10½	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛	9¾	10⅛	200
Minnesota Iron	68½	68½	68½	68½	— ...	68½	69	60
Missouri, Kansas & Texas	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	— ...	11¼	12	110
Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf	25¾	26	25	25	— ¼	25	25¼	1,135
Missouri Pacific	25¼	25¼	25¼	25¼	— ⅛	25½	25¾	2,835
*National Lead Company	26⅜	26⅜	25¼	25¼	—1	24⅝	25	400
*National Lead Company pf	90½	91	90⅜	91	...	90¼	91	13
New-Jersey Central	105	105	105	105	...	105	106¼	10
New-York Central	96⅞	96⅞	96⅛	96⅜	+ ⅛	96½	97	134
N. Y. Sus. & Western	9½	9½	9½	9½	...	9	9¼	50
N. Y., Sus. & Western pf	25	25¼	25	25¼	+ ¼	23	25½	300
Norfolk & West., 1st in. paid	24	24	24	24	...	2	4	50
Nor. & West. pf., 1st in. paid	8	8	8	8	...	8	...	60
North American	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛	5¼	5½	60
Northern Pacific, t. r	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛	— ⅛	¼	⅜	2,972
Northern Pacific pf., t. r	12⅛	12⅛	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅛	11⅞	12	14
Ontario & Western	14⅞	14⅞	12	12	...	11⅞	12	1,439
Pacific Mail	26½	26½	14½	14½	— ⅛	14¼	14⅜	300
P., L. & Reading, 1st in. paid	11¼	11¼	26	26	— ½	26	26½	409
Rensselaer & Saratoga	181½	181½	11	11	— ½	11	11¼	950
St. Louis Southwestern	5	5	181½	181½	...	182	...	10
St. Paul & Omaha	44	44½	44	44	...	41½	5	60
Southern Pacific	19¾	19¾	43¼	43¼	— ¼	43¼	43½	1,650
Southern Railway	9½	9½	19	19	— ⅛	19	19¾	400
Southern Railway pf	30½	30½	9¼	9¼	— ⅛	9¼	9⅝	200
Tennessee Coal & Iron	26¾	26¾	29¾	30¼	— ⅛	30	30½	650
Texas Pacific	8⅝	8⅝	26⅜	26⅝	— ⅜	26⅛	26½	1,830
*Toledo, St. Louis & K. C.	5½	5½	8½	8½	...	8	8½	220
Union Pacific, t. r	5⅝	5⅝	5½	5½	...	5½	6	200
U. S. Cordage, t. r	11	11	74⅜	74⅜	— ⅛	74⅜	77⅜	400
United States Express	43	43	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛	10½	10⅝	1,521
*United States Leather	9¼	9¾	9¼	9¼	...	40	43	300
*United States Leather pf	65¼	65¼	64¾	64¾	— ⅝	64¾	64⅞	14
United States Rubber	24½	24½	24¼	24¼	— ⅛	9	9⅝	55
United States Rubber pf	84½	84½	84½	84½	+ ½	84	85	2,310
Wabash	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛	7⅞	7⅞	325
Wabash pf	18¼	18¼	17⅞	17⅞	— ⅛	17¾	18	105
Western Union Telegraph	85⅞	88¼	85⅛	85⅜	— ⅛	85	85½	400
Wheeling & Lake Erie	10½	10⅝	10	10¼	— ⅛	10	10⅝	2,857
Wheeling & Lake Erie pf	37⅜	37⅜	37⅜	37⅜	— ⅛	35⅝	37¼	4,140
Total sales								123,712

*Unlisted.

Bonds.

A. T & S F gen 4s	79	N Y, C & St L 4s	103½		
500	79	2,000	103⅝		
15,000	79¼	N Y. Sus & Wn. 1st			
1,500	79	Refunding 5s			
11,000	79¼	1,000	97½		
1,500	78⅝	Nor Pac 1st 6s			
6,500	78¾	4,000	117¼		
adjustment 4s		Nor Pac 1st Reg			
500	42	5,000	117¼		
6,000	41¾	Nor Pac cons 5s			
6,000	42¾	Trust Co certfs			
B & O cons 5s, 1988		assented			
15,000	102½	10,000	50		
B & O 5s, 1885-1925		Nor Pac col tr notes			
10,000	94¼	J P M & Co certfs			
Broklyn Elev 1st		5,000	91¼		
1,000	85	Ohio & Miss cons			
Brooklyn Elev 2d		10,000	104½		
2,000	55	Ohio Southern O M 4s			
Buff, R & P G M 5s		Trust Co certfs			
2,000	97½	3,000	29		
C R I F & N 5s		Omaha & St Louis 1st			
1,000	102	Trust Co certfs			
Central Pacific	San	2,000	45		
Joaquin Branch 6s		Oregon Imp Co con 5s			
5,000	103	Trust Co certfs			
Ches & O con 5s		1,000	20		
5,000	107½	Oreg S L & U N con			
3,000	107½	Trust Co certfs	68¼		
C & O Craig Val 1st		4,000			
10,000	95¼	People's G & C Chic			
C, B & Q Iowa Div 4s		1st cons 6s			
5,000	98	3,000	99		
Iowa Div 5s		Phil & Read cons 5s			
5,000	106	Tr Co certfs stm assd			
C I L & C Co 1st		10,000	79¾		
3,000	93	Tr Co certfs unstamped			
Chic & Nor Pac 1st		assented			
Trust Receipts		3,000	91		
1,000	45½	Philadelphia & Read			
Chic & Northwestn S F		1st Pref Inc			
deb 5s, 1933		Trust Co certfs			
1,000	110	1st installment paid			
Chic & N W S F 5s		10,000	30¼		
Registered		2,000	30½		
1,000	108½	2,000	30		
Chic. R I & Pac ext 5s		6,000	29¼		
13,000	104¾	Pitts, C & St L 4½s			
Cin, Day & Ir 1st 5s		Series B			
4,000	108½	5,000 @ 20F	110¼		
C, C, C & I G M		Rio Gde W'n 1st			
5,000	125½	2,000	76		
C, C, C & St L, St L		2,000	76¼		
Div 4s		5,000	76		
1,000	92¼	Rome, W & Og cons			
Col Coal & I 6s		1,000	117		
2,000	98½	St J & Gd Isl 1st			
C, H V & Tol 5s		Trust Co certfs			
2,000	87	10,000	45		
Den & Rio G 4s		St L, A & T H 1st 5s			
1,000	91	5,000	106¾		
Detroit Gas Co 5s		St L & Iron M 2d			
5,000	81½	2,000	100¾		
East Tenn, Va & Ga		St L & San Fran 2d			
Cons Gold 5s		Class C			
6,000	107	5,000	116		
1,000	106¾	St L & S F con 4s			
Erie 4s prior bonds		4,000	28½		
3,000	93½	11,000	28		
Fort Worth & D C 1st		St L Southw'n 1st			
Trust Co certfs		2,000	70½		
10,000	60	So Pac of Ariz 1st			
10,000	57	8,000	96¼		
5,000	56½	4,000	96		
Gen Elec Co deb 5s		Southern Ry 1st 5s			
10,000	93	10,000	94		
Ga Pac 1st 5-6s		2,000	93½		
2,000	114	Tex & N O con 5s			
Int & G N 1st		6,000	96¼		
1,000	115⅝	5,000	96		
Iowa Cent 1st 5s		Tex & Pac 1st 5s			
3,000	97¼	3,000	90		
8,000	97⅜	Tex & Pac 2d Inc			
Kan Pac 6s, 1895		10,000	22		
3,000	110¾	Third Av 1st 5s			
5,000	110¼	2,000 @ 5F	120		
Kan Pac 1st con, tr cts		Tol & Ohio Cent 1st			
4,000	72½	1,000	109		
Keo & D M 1st		Tol, Peo & W'n 4s			
1,000 @ 3	103	1,000	79		
2,000	103	Union Elev 1st 6s			
Long Island con 5s		5,000	87		
5,000	120	5,000	84¾		
Mexican Int 1st 4s		16,000	83½		
10,000	75⅝	10,000	85		
Mil, L S & W ext 5s		2,000	84¾		
1,000	115¼	Union Pac 1st, 1896			
Mil & Nor 1st 1910		6,000	103¾		
Main Line		6,000	103½		
10,000	118¾	Trust Co certfs			
Mil & St Paul		ex matured coups			
Chic & Pac W'n 5s		1,000	99		
4,000	114½	Union Pac 6s, 1897			
Southern Minn Div		6,000	103⅞		
2,000	117¾	6,000	103¾		
Southwest Div		1,000	103¾		
3,000	118	Union Pac 1st, 1898			
3,000	117¾	6,000	104½		
Mil & St Paul cons		Trust Co certfs			
1,000	131½	ex matured coups			
Mil & St Paul G M 4s		5,000	99¼		
Series A		Union Pac 1st, 1899			
7,000	97½	Trust Co certfs			
Minn & St L con 5s		ex matured coups			
1,000	100½	3,000	99¼		
9,000	100¾	U P. Den & Gulf 1st			
4,000	100⅝	2,000	38		
4,000 @ 15F	100⅝	Virginia Midl'd G M			
Mo, K & Tex 1st 4s		5,000	101		
500	86½	Wabash 1st 5s			
15,000	86	7,000	105⅝		
5,000	85½	1,000	105½		
Mo, Kan & Tex 2d		Wabash R R 2d			
6,000	59¾	4,000	75		
4,000	59¼	West Shore gtd 4s			
2,000	59¼	4,000	106⅛		
N Y C & St L 4s	59	Registered			
2,000	103½	5,000	105⅝		
N Y, Sus & Wn. 1st		W'n N Y & Penn 1st			
Refunding 5s		4,000	106¾		
1,000	97½	W U Col Trust 5s			
Nor Pac 1st 6s		5,000	107¾		
4,000	117¼	Wis Cen Co 1st			
Nor Pac 1st Reg		Trust Co certfs			
5,000	117¼	10,000	40		
Nor Pac cons 5s		1,000	39¾		
Trust Co certfs		2,000	39½		
assented					
10,000	50				

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions were:

	Bid.	Asked.
Adams Exp.	150	152
Alb. & Sus.	183	185
Alt. & T. H. 54	60	80
Am. Coal	116	125
Am. C. Oil	13	13½
*A. Sug. R. pf.	103½	104
Ann Arbor	3½	3¾
Ann Arbor pf.	25	26½
Am. C. & C.	92	95
At. & Pac. pf.	⅜	½
B. & O. S. W. pf., new	2	7
Bos. A. L. pf.	102	104
Bruns. Co.	½	¾
B., R. & P.	18½	25
Buff., R. & P. pf.	58½	60
Bur., C. R. & N.	70	...
Can. Sou.	61	63
Ced. F. & M.	6	9
Cen. Pac.	14½	15½
Chi. & Alton.	157	161
C. & E. Ill.	41	43
C. & E. Ill. pf	98	99½
Clev. & Pitts.	162	...
Col. Coal & I. pf	1½	2
Del., L. & W.	161	163
C. F. & I. pf.	28¼	28⅝
C. & H. C.	2½	3
C., H. V. & T.	15⅜	17
C. pf.	56	...
Com. Cable.	150	...
Con. Coal	32	...
D., L. & W.	160	161¼
D., M. & F. pf.	60	75
*D., S. S. & A.	4¼	5¼
*D., S. S. & A. pf.	9	11½
Ed. El. Ill. of N. Y.	97	99
E. T. & T.	60	61
Ev. & T. H.	30	31
E. & T.H. pf.	40	50
Flint & P. M.	11	16
Flint & P. M. pf.	30	40
Ft. W. & R. G.	10	15
Ft. W. & R. G. pf.	50	60
Gen. Elec.	35	36
Gr. Nor. pf.	118	124
G. B. & W.	...	...
L.	...	...
Homestake	32	...
ind., ill. & Iowa	27½	28
Int. Con. & ins	25	30
Iowa Cent.	3½	4½
Iowa C. pf.	33	34
Kan. & Mich.	7	9½
K. & D. M.	2½	4
K. & D. M. pf.	13¾	15¾
Kno. & W.	35	38
Laclede G. pf.	84	86
L. N. A. & C.	9½	10
L. N. A. & C. pf.	20	21
L., St. L. & T.	½	¾
*Unlisted.		

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Am. Sug. Ref.	124⅝	125	122½	122½	22,380
Am. Tobacco	66¾	66⅞	65¾	65¾	2,040
At., T. & S. F.	15⅜	15⅝	15	15	200
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	70⅝	71⅛	70⅜	70⅜	680
Chi., Bur. & Q.	80¼	80¼	79½	79½	1,700
Chi., Mil. & St. P.	78¾	78¾	77¼	77¼	4,500
Dist. & C. F.	18⅜	18⅜	18	18	6,380
General Electric	35½	35⅝	35	35	660
Louis. & Nash.	51¼	51¼	50½	50½	630
Missouri Pacific	26⅞	26⅞	25¾	25¾	1,960
Northern Pacific	⅜	½	⅜	½	1,400
Nor. Pacific pf.	12½	12½	12¼	12¼	180
Tenn. C. & I.	30¼	30¼	30¼	30¼	10
U. S. Cordage	5⅞	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	130
U. S. Leather pf.	65½	65¾	64¾	64¾	270
Western Union.	85⅞	86	85⅜	85⅝	270
Total sales					43,640

Bonds.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
B'klyn El. 2d	55	55	55	55	$2,000
Union El. 1st	87	87	84¾	84¾	15,000
Total sales					$17,000

Mining Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Best & Belcher	1.60	1.60	1.60	1.60	100
Comstock	.08	.08	.08	.08	300
Hale & Norcross	2.35	2.35	2.35	2.35	200
Leadville	.14	.14	.14	.14	300
Potosi	1.40	1.40	1.40	1.40	200
Pharmacist	.08	.08	.08	.08	300
Sierra Nevada	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	200
Union	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	100
Total sales					1,700

Wheat.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
July option	61¼	61⅝	60⅛	60¼	1,379,000

THE CHICAGO MARKET.

CHICAGO, May 25.—Outside of New-York Biscuit and Diamond Match, there was not much trading to-day. The Cables, while dull, showed some degree of strength, with the exception of City Railway, which sold at the lowest price of the year, 260. Strawboard was dull at 40½@40¾. Money loaned at 5@5½ per cent. on call and 6 per cent on time.

Messrs. J. S. Bache & Co., 47 Exchange Place, New-York, report closing prices received from Messrs. A. O. Slaughter & Co., Chicago, as follows:

	Monday. Bid.	Asked.	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.
American Strawboard	40	40½	*40¼	...
Chi. & Chi. C. & D.	66½	67½	66½	67½
Chi. Brew. & Malt	16	16½	16	16⅜
Chi. Brew. & Malt pf.	*41	...	*41	...
Chicago P. & P. Co.	36	38	35½	37
Chicago P. & P. Co. pf.	...	...	48	49
Chi. So. S. R. T. (Al. L.)	6¼	7	6¼	7
Gould & Curry	255	265	255	263
Chicago Telephone	175	175	*173	...
Diamond M. of Ill.	*222½	...	*220½	...
Lake St. Elev. Ry.	24⅝	...	*24½	...
Metropolitan Elevated	20	22	20	21½
Mil. & Chi. Brew.	15¾	16	15¾	...
Mil. & Chi. Brew. pf.	*41¾	...	40¾	41½
New-York Biscuit	*96½	...	*96	...
North Chi. St. R. R.	247	250	249	250
National Railway	...	...	110	*110
Street's W. S. C. L.	14½	15½	14¼	15¼
Street's W. S. C. L. pf.	50	61	50	60
West Chi. St. R. R.	*106¼	...	*105¾	...
Western Stone	72	74	*71	...

BONDS.

Cass. Av. & F. G. R. 5s.	99	90¼	99	99½
C. & S. S. R. T. R. R. 1st 5s	64	*61	...	...
ext. 5s	38	40	38	40
Chi. City Ry. 4½s	100	...	100	...
Chi. Board of Trade 5s	*90½	...	*90¼	...
Chi. Gas L. & C. 5s	82	83	*82¼	...
Lake St. El. deb. 5s	*76	...	*76¼	76½
Metropolitan Elevated 5s	...	...	*69	...
N. C. St. R. R. 1st 5s	103	104	103	104
W. C. St. R. R. 1st 5s	102½	103	102½	103
W. C. St. R. R. deb. 6s	99	99¼	*99¼	...

*Sales.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 25.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day were as follows:

	Saturday.	Monday.
Alta	.07	.08
Belcher	.65	.80
Best & Belcher	1.40	1.50
Bodie Consolidated	*.70	*.69
Bulwer	*.37	.38
Challar	2.35	2.75
Consolidated Cal. & Va.	2.90	2.95
Crown Point	.70	.70
Gould & Curry	1.55	1.60
Hale & Norcross	2.35	2.93
Mexican	.80	1.05
Ophir	1.75	1.80
Potosi	1.20	1.45
Savage	1.40	1.60
Sierra Nevada	1.05	1.10
Union Consolidated	*.90	1.00
Yellow Jacket	.18	.20
*Asked.	.58	.65

COLORADO SPRINGS, Col., May 25.—Gardiner & Co. report the closing quotations to-day as follows:

	Saturday.	Monday.
Gibson	.64	.64½
Anaconda	.62	.62
Argentum	.51	.51
Isabella	.57	.56
Portland	1.74	1.24
Union	.38	.37½
Consolidated	.13¾	.13½
Pharmacist	.06½	.06½
Work	.11½	.10¾

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

BANKS.

Merchants' National Bank
CAP. AND SURPLUS, $2,900,000. 42 Wall St.

Chemical National
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUP., $8,500,000.
58 Liberty St. and 35 Nassau St.

Mercantile National Bank
Cap. and Surplus, $1,900,000. 191 Broadway.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,900,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Fourth National
16 Nassau St.

Central National
291 Broadway.

Chase National Bank
83 Cedar St.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,115,000.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
39 WILLIAM STREET.
L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Pres. J. S. SUYDAM, Sc'y.

NEW-YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,000,000.

Real Estate Trust Company of N. Y.
Interest paid on Deposits. 30 Nassau St.

The State Trust Co.
36 Wall Street.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
Reorganization Certificates for
PHILADELPHIA AND READING
RAILROAD COMPANY'S
First, Second, and Third Preference
Income Bonds, Deferred Income Bonds, Stock.

NEW-YORK, PHILADELPHIA, AND LONDON,
May 22, 1896.

All holders of the above-described reorganization certificates are notified that the second installment, viz.:

$50.00 per $1,000 bond on First, Second, and Third Preference Income Bonds.

$2.50 per share on Stock,

$10.00 per $1,000 bond on Deferred Income Bonds, being one-quarter of the entire assessment on such bonds and stock deposited under the Plan, is hereby called for and is payable at either of our offices on JUNE 15, 1896, and all holders of such bonds and stock are required to pay said installment on or before that date. Their reorganization certificates must be presented at the time of making such payment, so that same may be indorsed thereon.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
23 Wall Street, New-York.
DREXEL & CO.,
Fifth and Chestnut Streets,
Philadelphia, Penn.
J. S. MORGAN & CO.,
22 Old Broad Street, London.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
Reorganization Certificates or Receipts for Preferred and Common Stock of the
Northern Pacific Railroad Co.

Subscriptions at par and accrued interest for
$1,500,000
of the above described bonds will be received by the undersigned at its office (where subscription blanks can be obtained) on or before Wednesday, May 27th, at 3:00 P. M., when books will close. The right is reserved to reduce or reject subscriptions. Allotments will be made on May 29th.

Payment for bonds to be made on June 2d.

The entire issue has been underwritten.

Guaranty Trust Co.
of New York.
65 CEDAR STREET, N. Y.
New-York, May 19th, 1896.

Guaranty Trust Co.
of New York.
Formerly New York Guaranty and Indemnity Co.
Mutual Life Building,
65 CEDAR STREET, N. Y.

CAPITAL, - - - - - $2,000,000
SURPLUS, - - - - - $2,000,000

ACTS AS TRUSTEE FOR CORPORATIONS, FIRMS AND INDIVIDUALS, AS GUARDIAN, EXECUTOR AND ADMINISTRATOR. TAKES ENTIRE CHARGE OF REAL AND PERSONAL ESTATES.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS
subject to check or on certificate.

WALTER G. OAKMAN, President.
ADRIAN ISELIN, Jr., Vice-President.
GEORGE R. TURNBULL, 2d Vice-President.
HENRY A. MURRAY, Treas. and Sec.
J. NELSON BORLAND, Assist. Treas. and Sec.

DIRECTORS.

Samuel D. Babcock,	Adrian Iselin, Jr.,
George F. Baker,	Augustus D. Juilliard,
George S. Bowdoin,	James N. Jarvie,
Frederic Cromwell,	Richard A. McCurdy,
Walter R. Gillette,	Walter G. Oakman,
Robert Goelet,	Alexander E. Orr,
G. G. Haven,	Henry H. Rogers,
Oliver Harriman,	Henry W. Smith,
R. Somers Hayes,	H. McK. Twombly,
Charles R. Henderson,	Frederick W. Vanderbilt,
	William C. Whitney.

On and After May 26th, 1896,
THE OFFICE OF
The State Trust Co.
WILL BE AT
No. 100 Broadway, New-York City.
J. Q. ADAMS, Secretary.

WANT TO BORROW

$10,000 for 3 or 5 years, 6 p. c. int. payable semi-annually; security, land outside of this city valued at least $50,000. Address F. W. HEIMANN, Sturtevant House cigar stand.

DIVIDENDS.

LACLEDE GAS LIGHT COMPANY,
St. Louis, May 25, 1896.

The Directors of this company have declared the regular semi-annual dividend of TWO AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. on the preferred capital stock, and an extra ONE PER CENT. on deferred payments of preferred stock, payable on and after June 15, 1896, as follows: On New-York stock, at the office of the company's fiscal agents, Messrs. H. B. Hollins & Co., 15 Wall Street, New-York City, and on the St. Louis stock at the office of the company, 411 North Eleventh Street, St. Louis, Mo. Transfer books will close May 29, 1896, and reopen June 16, 1896.

EMERSON McMILLIN, President.

OFFICE OF WELSBACH COMMERCIAL COMPANY,
40 Wall St., New-York City, May 14, 1896.

The Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of TWO (2) PER CENT. on the preferred stock, payable on June 10, 1896, to stockholders of record at the close of business May 29. The transfer books of the preferred stock will be closed from May 30 to June 10, both inclusive. Checks will be mailed.

EDWARD C. LEE, Treasurer.

TEXAS AND PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.
COUPON NOTICE.

Coupon No. 17 of the First Mortgage 5 Per Cent. bonds of this company, due June 1st, 1896, will be paid on and after that date on presentation at the office of the Mercantile Trust Company, 120 Broadway, New York City.

C. E. SATTERLEE, Treasurer.

FINANCIAL.

The Johnson Company

FIRST MTGE. 20 YEAR 6 PER CENT.
SINKING FUND GOLD BONDS.

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD.
INTEREST PAYABLE M'CH 1st & SEPT. 1st.

TOTAL ISSUE, - - - $2,000,000
Of which there remains outstanding $1,900,000.

The JOHNSON COMPANY ranks among the leading companies in the United States in the production of Bessemer steel. Its works are located at Lorain, Ohio, and Johnstown, Pennsylvania. The plant at Lorain is equipped with the latest and most approved machinery, is advantageously located for working Lake Superior ores and Pennsylvania fuel by reason of low cost of transportation of materials and products, and unites all the requisites for economical production.

The following report of Mr. Stephen Little, Expert Accountant, certifies to the cost of the plants and property of the company, and to the profits of its business for the years 1890 to 1895, inclusive, aggregating $2,859,667.91, (though the results for the year 1894 were materially reduced by reason of removal of part of the Johnstown plant to Lorain,) and averaging $476,611.32 per year for the period named.

REPORT OF MR. STEPHEN LITTLE.
New-York, April 24th, 1896.

WALTER G. OAKMAN, Esq., President,
Guaranty Trust Company of New-York,
New-York.

Dear Sir:

I have made a careful examination of the books and accounts of The Johnson Company at Lorain, Ohio, and herewith beg to inclose attested statement of their assets and liabilities of date of December 31, 1895. I have examined with care the items of cost of plant.

At Lorain, Ohio	$3,397,465.92
At Johnstown, Penn.	1,401,615.08
Total	$4,799,081.00

and certify that the sum stated ($4,799,081) is the actual amount expended in the construction of said plants, and that the other items of real estate investments, inventory, and current assets are the actual cost thereof, as ascertained from the accounts of the Company.

I have also examined the results of operation of the Company for the past six years, and find that there was earned in these years, respectively, the following profits, Gross and Net, viz.:

Years.	Gross Profits.	Less Interest.	Net Profits.
1890	$679,161.21	$36,383.25	$642,777.96
1891	533,255.82	32,926.28	500,329.54
1892	668,628.87	31,303.31	637,325.56
1893	364,520.14	29,626.94	334,893.20
1894	275,964.29	7,963.49	268,000.80
1895	578,372.97	102,032.12	476,340.85
Totals	$3,099,903.30		$2,859,667.91
Average per year	516,650.55		476,611.32

Yours truly,
(Signed) STEPHEN LITTLE.

We have been furnished with affidavits of disinterested appraisers, certifying the present value of the manufacturing plants to exceed the cost as stated by Mr. Little.

The bonds bear date September 1st, 1894, are payable in twenty years, with interest at six per cent., (6%,) interest and principal both payable in gold. Payment is secured by a First Mortgage Trust Deed covering all the manufacturing properties at Johnstown and Lorain, and by a mortgage on extensive and valuable real estate in Lorain.

By the terms of the Sinking Fund, the Company is required to retire annually One Hundred Thousand Dollars ($100,000) of these bonds, by lot, at 105 and accrued interest, unless the Company can, through advertising, purchase this amount at a less price. Bonds to the amount of $100,000 have already been retired.

This Company's past and present success, the permanent character of the demand for Bessemer Steel, the especially favorable conditions enjoyed by this Company, together with the Sinking Fund requirements, make these Bonds an attractive investment.

Early application will be made to list these Bonds on the New-York Stock Exchange and Philadelphia Stock Exchange.

Subscriptions at par and accrued interest for
$1,500,000
of the above described bonds will be received by the undersigned at its office (where subscription blanks can be obtained) on or before Wednesday, May 27th, at 3:00 P. M., when books will close. The right is reserved to reduce or reject subscriptions. Allotments will be made on May 29th.

Payment for bonds to be made on June 2d.

The entire issue has been underwritten.

Guaranty Trust Co.
of New York.
65 CEDAR STREET, N. Y.
New-York, May 19th, 1896.

Guaranty Trust Co.
of New York.
Formerly New York Guaranty and Indemnity Co.
Mutual Life Building,
65 CEDAR STREET, N. Y.

CAPITAL, - - - - - $2,000,000
SURPLUS, - - - - - $2,000,000

ACTS AS TRUSTEE FOR CORPORATIONS, FIRMS AND INDIVIDUALS, AS GUARDIAN, EXECUTOR AND ADMINISTRATOR. TAKES ENTIRE CHARGE OF REAL AND PERSONAL ESTATES.

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subject to check or on certificate.

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ADRIAN ISELIN, Jr., Vice-President.
GEORGE R. TURNBULL, 2d Vice-President.
HENRY A. MURRAY, Treas. and Sec.
J. NELSON BORLAND, Assist. Treas. and Sec.

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George S. Bowdoin,	James N. Jarvie,
Frederic Cromwell,	Richard A. McCurdy,
Walter R. Gillette,	Walter G. Oakman,
Robert Goelet,	Alexander E. Orr,
G. G. Haven,	Henry H. Rogers,
Oliver Harriman,	Henry W. Smith,
R. Somers Hayes,	H. McK. Twombly,
Charles R. Henderson,	Frederick W. Vanderbilt,
	William C. Whitney.

Central Branch Union Pacific Railroad Co.

TO HOLDERS OF
Atchison and Pike's Peak
First Mortgage 6 Per Cent. Bonds
AND
Central Branch Union Pacific
Funded Coupon 7 Per Cent. Bonds.

The holders of a majority of the above bonds (exclusive of the amount held by the United States Government) having assented to the Bondholders' Agreement dated March 9th, 1896;

Notice is hereby given that all bondholders who desire to secure the advantages of said agreement must deposit their bonds with the Union Trust Company of New-York on or before June 1st, 1896, after which date deposits will be received only at the discretion of the committee.

SIMON BORG,
JAMES M. HAM,
EDWARD H. LADD, JR., } Committee.
GILMER CLAPP,
Dated NEW-YORK, May 11, 1896.

E. W. WILSON & CO.,
Bankers and Brokers,
40-42 WALL ST., NEW YORK.
(Members New York Stock Exchange.)
BUY AND SELL
Standard Oil Co.,
Wagner Palace Car Co.,
Union Typewriter Co.,
Brooklyn Union Gas Co.,
N. Y. and East River Gas Co.,
Standard Gas Co.,
Mergenthaler Linotype Co.,
N. Y. and N. J. Telephone Co.

Government AND Municipal Bonds
BOUGHT AND SOLD.
APPRAISEMENTS MADE OR QUOTATIONS FURNISHED FOR THE PURCHASE, SALE, OR EXCHANGE OF ABOVE SECURITIES.
LISTS ON APPLICATION.
N. W. HARRIS & CO.,
BANKERS,
15 WALL STREET.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway, 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

DIVIDENDS.

THE MINNEAPOLIS & ST. LOUIS R. R. CO.
New-York, May 23, 1896.

All coupons maturing June 1, 1896, on bonds of the Minneapolis and St. Louis R. R. Co. will be paid at the Central Trust Company of New-York, No. 54 Wall Street.

R. B. HARTSHORNE, Treasurer.

AUCTION SALES OF STOCKS AND BONDS.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.

REGULAR AUCTION SALE
OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
Office, No. 24 Pine Street,
WEDNESDAY, MAY 27TH,
At 12:30 o'clock, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.

(By order of the Metropolitan Trust Co. as Trustee of the Estate of Wm. A. Seaver, dec'd.)
$20,000 Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Ry. Co. Consid. 7 p. c. Mtge. Bds., due 1905.
$10,000 Winona & St. Peter R. R. Co. (Guar. by Chic. & Northwestern R. R.) 7 p. c. Skg. Fund Bds., due 1907.
$5,000 Chicago & Northwestern R. R. Co. 7 p. c. Regstd. Gold Bds., due 1902.
(By Order of Executors.)
20 shs. Wells Fargo & Co.
30 shs. Adams Express Co.
110 shs. Western Union Telegraph Co.
20 shs. Henry R. Worthington Co. Prefd.
10 shs. Real Estate Exchg. and Auction Room, Limited.
105 shs. American Bank Note Co.
20 shs. American Type Founders' Co. Prefd. (Trust Co. Certf.)
48 shs. Home Insurance Co.
50 shs. Michigan Peninsular Car Co. Prefd.
$1,500 Comstock Tunnel Co. 1st Mtge. Income Gold Bds., 4 per cent., due 1919, May, 1892, Coups.
$5,000 Staten Island Terra Cotta Lumber Co. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Gold Bds., due 1916, May, 1894, Coups.
62 shs. Staten Island Terra Cotta Lumber Co.
13 shs. Staten Island Terra Cotta Lumber Co. Prefd.
100 shs. Bankers & Merchants' Telegraph Co.
500 shs. Phoenix Mining Co. of Arizona.
250 shs. Hillsdale Iron Ore Co.
300 shs. Henry & Bonnard Bronze Manfg. Co.
$645.82 Little Kanawha & Elk River Petroleum & Mining Co. Certf. of Indebtedness.
61 shs. Brooklyn & Jamaica Ry. Co.
$71.50 B'klyn & Jamaica Ry. Co. Bond Scrip.
$4,000 Consumers' Brewing Co. 6 p. c. Mtge. Gold Bds., due July, 1901.
5 shs. Consumers' Brewing Co.
40 shs. Nat'l Citizens' Bank.
2 shs. Chemical National Bank.
$15,000 Des Moines & Fort Dodge R. R. 1st Mtge. 2½ p. c. Bds., 1905, Guar.
(By order of Administrator.)
50 shs. Western Un. Tel. Co.
(For account of whom it may concern.)
65 shs. John R. Williams Co.
565 shs. French Mirror Plate Co.
150 shs. The McDonald Nut Lock Co (Hypd.)
50 shs. American Book Co.
80 shs. Tradesmen's Nat'l Bank.
40 shs. Oriental Bank.
40 shs. 10th and 23d Street Ferry Co.
50 shs. Oswego & Syracuse R. R. Guar.
5 shs. Fort Wayne Gas Co.
$3,000 Chic., Milwaukee & St. Paul R. R. 7 3-10 p. c. Bds. (Prairie du Chien Div.,) convertible into Preferred Stock.
$3,000 Marietta & North Georgia Ry. Co. 1st Mtge Consld. Bd. Ngotiable Certfs.
$4,000 Stuttgart & Arkansas River R. R. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Gold Bds., Jan'y, 1895, Coups on (Hypd.)
$6,000 Chesapeake & Ohio Grain Elevator Co. 1st Mtge. 4 p. c. Gold Bds., 1938, Guar.
$2,500 Automatic Fire Alarm & Extinguisher Co. "Limited," 4 p. c. Note.
42 shs. Cinn., Hamilton & Dayton R. R. common.
$55 Cinn., Hamilton & Dayton R. R. Prefd. Scrip.
10 shs. National Bank of Commerce.
10 shs. Fort Wayne Gas Co.
750 shs. American Double Pick Fabrics Co. (Hypd.)
$6,500 Long Island Water Supply Co. 2d Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., (Hypd.)
8 shs. Union Trust Co.
$456 National Cordage Co., Liquidation Certf.
5 shs. Importers & Traders' Natl. Bank.
2 shs. United States Trust Co.
60 shs. Irving National Bank.
8 shs. Southern National Bank.
10 shs. Berkeley Lyceum Asso., Limited.
100 shs. Kings County Traction Co.
100 shs. 10th and 23d Street Ferry Co.
14 shs. Brooklyn Bank.
$2,000 City of Ironwood, Mich., 6 p. c. Pub Imp. Bds., 1903, Feby., 1895, Coups.
4 shs. Corn Exchange Bank.
21 shs. Mechanics' Nat'l Bank.
35 shs. Seaboard National Bank.
10 shs. Title Guarantee & Trust Co.
100 shs. Ann Arbor R. R. Co. common.
$32,000 Retsof Mining Co. 5 p. c. Bds., 1925, (Hypd.)
650 shs. Retsof Mining Co.

RICHARD V. HARNETT & CO.
HENRY W. DONALD, Auctioneer.

REGULAR AUCTION SALE
STOCKS AND BONDS,
TUESDAY, May 26, at 12:30 P. M.,
at the Real Estate Exchange & Auction Room, 59 to 65 Liberty St.

(For account of whom it may concern.)
75 shares West Side Construction Co. stock. Central Trust Co. Certificate, 100 per cent. paid, (hypothecated.)
500 shares Metropolitan West Side Elevated Railroad Co. Stock, (hypothecated.)
$200,000 Metropolitan West Side Elevated Railroad Co. 1st Mortgage 5 per cent. 50-year Gold Bonds. Due 1942, (hypothecated.)
$3,000 Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway Co. 2d Mortgage Income bonds.
1 share New-York Law Institute.
200 shares Brooklyn Elevated R. R. Co., $100 each.
1,000 shares Connersville Gas & Electric Co., $50 each, (hypothecated.)
Lists at Auctioneer's, 71 and 73 Liberty St.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE UNDERSIGNED, BEING DESIROUS OF forming a limited partnership, pursuant to the Revised Statutes of the State of New-York, do hereby certify:

1. That the name under which such partnership is to be conducted is E. D. SHEPARD & CO.

2. That the general nature of the business intended to be transacted is that of dealing in bonds and other securities and a general banking and brokerage business.

3. That the names of all the general and special partners interested in said partnership are as follows: EDWARD D. SHEPARD, residing in South Orange, in the State of New-Jersey, is the general partner, and AUGUSTUS T. POST residing in the City of Brooklyn, State of New-York, is the special partner.

4. That the amount of capital which the said special partner AUGUSTUS T. POST has contributed to the common stock is Forty Thousand Dollars, ($40,000.)

5. That the period at which said partnership is to commence is the 1st day of May, 1896, and the period at which it shall terminate is the 1st day of May, 1901, being a period of five years.

6. That the principal place of business of the said partnership shall be situated in the City, County, and State of New-York.

In witness whereof, the parties hereto have hereunto set their hands and seals this 30th day of April, 1896. EDWARD D. SHEPARD,
AUGUSTUS T. POST.

In the presence of
ALFRED ELY,
ALFRED E. AUSTIN.

State of New-York, City and County of New-York, ss.:

On this 1st day of May, 1896, before me personally appeared EDWARD D. SHEPARD and AUGUSTUS T. POST, to me known, and known to me to be the individuals described in and who executed the foregoing certificate, and severally duly acknowledged that they executed the same for the purposes therein mentioned.

JOHN C. WALL,
Notary Public,
New-York County.

State of New-York, City and County of New-York, ss.:

EDWARD D. SHEPARD, being duly sworn, says that he is the general partner named in the annexed certificate, and that the sum of Forty Thousand Dollars, specified in said certificate to have been contributed by the said special partner in said certificate named, to the common stock, has been actually and in good faith paid in in cash, in gold coin.

EDWARD D. SHEPARD.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 1st day of May, 1896.

JOHN C. WALL,
Notary Public,
New-York County.

AGAR, ELY & FULTON, Attorneys, 20 Nassau St., New-York. my12-law6wTu

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of THE TRENTON POTTERIES COMPANY will be held at its main offices, 309-311 North Clinton Avenue, Trenton, New-Jersey, on TUESDAY, the second day of June, 1896, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the election of twelve Directors to serve for one year and transacting such other business as may lawfully come before the meeting. Respectfully,

C. R. WATSON,
Acting Secretary.

Office of
THE BARNEY & SMITH CAR COMPANY,
Dayton, Ohio,
May 23, 1896.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this company will be held at the office of the company in Dayton, Ohio, on JUNE 15 next at 11 o'clock A. M. The transfer books will close at 3 o'clock P. M. May 28 and reopen on the morning of June 19.

F. E. SMITH, Secretary.

NEW-YORK PRODUCE EXCHANGE BANK,
New-York, May 19, 1896.

The annual election for Directors and Inspectors of Election will be held in this bank, MONDAY, June 1, 1896.

Polls open from 1 to 2 o'clock P. M.

WILLIAM A. SHERMAN, Cashier.

AUCTION SALES.

SALE OF ORDNANCE STORES.—Springfield Armory, Springfield, Mass., May 23, 1896.—There will be offered at public auction here JUNE 24, 1896, at 10 o'clock A. M., obsolete and unserviceable ordnance stores consisting of small arms, scrap metals, miscellaneous stores, etc. Catalogues can be had on application to Col. A. MORDECAI, Ord. Dept., Comdg.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

VERY MODERATE SPECULATION, WITH PRICES UNSETTLED.

Business Restricted by the Holiday Abroad—Wheat at the Close Was Steady—Corn Was Lower and Quiet—Oats More Active and Lower—Provisions Depressed and Dull—Cotton Quiet and Steady—Coffee Dull and Easier.

There was very little interest shown in any of the markets by outside speculators, as the foreign markets were closed and the trading confined to local scalpers, while prices on grain were lower with the West. Provisions were depressed through free offerings and a light inquiry. Cotton was quiet and a shade higher. Coffee was dull and freely offered on local account.

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red, in elevator	Nominal
Oats, No. 2, in elevator	24¼@ ..
Corn, No. 2 mixed	34¾@ ..
Flour, straights, Spring	$3.00 @$3.50
Flour, straights, Winter	3.35 @ 3.55
Cotton, middling uplands	8¼@ ..
Wool, Ohio and Pennsylvania X	17 @ 20
Pork, mess	8.25 @ 9.50
Lard, Western, steam	4.50 @ 4.55
Beef, family	8.50 @ 9.00
Butter, creamery, fancy	15½@ ..
Sugar, granulated	5¼@ 5⅝
Coffee, Rio, No. 7	13¾@ 14
Cheese, State, full cream, new	6½@ 8
Copper, lake	11.50 @ ..
Lead	3.02½@ ..

WHEAT—Contracts opened firm and advanced ⅝@¾c with the West and on local covering, declined ⅞@1⅛c on free local realizing, and following the late weakness West, with the close steady at ⅝@½c loss, and trading confined to local houses, owing to the holiday abroad....Spot was in moderate demand at steady prices. Sales, 8,500 bushels, including 8,000 bushels No. 1 hard Duluth, for export, at 71⅝c, free on board, afloat, and 500 bushels ungraded Spring at 67c, elevator. ...Quotations at the close: No. 2 red at 71½ over July, free on board, afloat; No. 1 Northern, Duluth, at 2½c over July, free on board, afloat, and No. 1 hard, Duluth, at 4@4¼c over July, free on board, afloat....Clearances hence, 33,908 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 94,677 bushels; receipts 136,225 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 343,916 bushels....Stock of wheat in warehouses increased for the week 323,258 bushels, or to 1,684,913 bushels, (2,969 bushels contract red and 921,664 bushels No. 1 Northern, Spring, and 72,000 bushels afloat.)...The visible supply showed a decrease of 1,848,000 bushels, or to 51,298,000 bushels, against 54,244,000 bushels same time last year.

CORN—Contracts were dull and weak, with the close ½@¾c lower with wheat and the West....Spot was ½@¾c lower and very quiet. Sales, 36,000 bushels No. 2 mixed, for export, on private terms; 1,000 bushels ungraded mixed at 34½c, elevator, and 1,000 bushels No. 2 white at 35¾c, elevator....Receipts, 179,625 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 265,949 bushels....Clearances hence, 73,698 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 349,112 bushels....Stock of corn in warehouse increased for the week 160,912 bushels, or to 1,466,728 bushels, (129,368 bushels No. 2 and 92,330 bushels steamer mixed.)...The visible supply shows a decrease of 1,163,000 bushels, or to 7,990,000 bushels, against 8,978,000 bushels same time last year.

OATS—Contracts were more active in a scalping way, with prices ⅝@⅝c lower on local realizing....Spot were in active export demand at firm prices....Sales, 196,000 bushels, including No. 2 white, in elevator, at 25½c; No. 3 white at 24¼c; No. 2 white, clipped, at 26c, with 120,000 bushels for export at 27⅝c, free on board, afloat; No. 3 white, clipped, at 25½c; No. 2 mixed, 24¼c for 12,000 bushels; No. 3, 23¼c; rejected white, 22½c; rejected mixed, 21c; No. 2 Chicago, 25¼c for 12,000 bushels; track mixed, 25@26c; track white, 26@28c for 50,000 bushels....Receipts, 132,900 bushels; exports, 94,930 bushels....Stock of oats in warehouses increased 28,744 bushels, or to 1,568,549 bushels, (414,270 bushels No. 2 white and 263,532 bushels No. 2)....The visible supply shows a decrease of 275,000 bushels, or to 7,615,000 bushels, against 7,390,000 bushels same time last year.

FUTURE SALES.

WHEAT.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
May	220,000	67¼@68 3-16	67¼
June	15,000	66⅝@67	67
July	2,080,000	67 @68 1-16	67⅛
August	10,000	67 @..	67
September	680,000	66⅝@68	67
December	180,000	68¾@69⅝	68⅞
Total	3,185,000		

CORN.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
May	10,000	34¾@34 15-16	34⅞
June		..@..	34¾
July	105,000	35¼@35⅜	35¼
August	90,000	35¾@36	35¾
September	80,000	36¼@36 9-16	36⅜
Total	285,000		

OATS.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
May	50,000	23⅝@24	23⅝
June	100,000	23½@24	23½
No. 2 white—			
May		..@..	24⅞
Total	150,000		

FLOUR—Market very unsettled, with trading slow. Sales, 14,000 bbls, including of City Mills, 7,800 bbls patents, 4,200 bbls clear, 200 bbls extra, and 300 bbls fine, at quotations; 500 sacks bakers' extra, and 150 bbls Winter clear, on private terms....Arrivals, 8,799 bbls and 13,852 sacks; exports, 5,655 bbls and 15,032 sacks; from Atlantic ports, 21,962 bbls and sacks.

RYE FLOUR—Dull and easy at $2.50@$2.80.

RYE—State nominal at 45½@46c; Western, 43@ 43¼c, cost, freight, and insurance.

CORN PRODUCTS—Quiet and steady. We quote: Brandywine and Sagamore, $2.15; granulated yellow meal, $1.80@$2; fine do, $1.70; chops, 55@57½c; coarse meal, 69@71c; fine white, 80c.

OATMEAL—Quiet and steady. We quote: Rolled oats, $2.70@$2.90; cut, $3.10@$3.60; ground, $2.80; No. 3 pearled barley, $1.35@$1.40.

FEED—More active and steady. We quote: 40, 60, and 80 lb, 55@65c; middlings, 65@70c; sharps, 75@80c; rye feed, 85c.

OILS.

COTTONSEED—Increasing dullness, with scarcely material demand from any quarter, even at prices close to those held, was noted. The business that has been going on through the month has seemingly satisfied any short interest for the month of May, however it may develop for next month; the supposition is that there has been more or less of the oil sold abroad for June when prices were higher, and that there may be further demand to cover it, as a good profit could be made at close to current prices. However, there has been no demand recently, outside of this special want, with continued weakness here, and further inquiry for the purpose may be postponed until as late a moment as possible. Prime yellow on the spot was offered at 24½c and neglected, while there were offers to sell July, August, September, and October at 24c, with 23½c bid. Crude in barrels here was nominal at 20½@21c....LINSEED OIL was in moderate demand; American at 40c, boiled at 42c, Calcutta at 52c....LARD OIL was depressed; quoted at 45@47c for city.

Petroleum.

OIL CITY, May 25.—Oil closed at $1.08; the only quotation to-day. Standard's price, $1.10.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—Had a bad break yesterday, pork selling down 22½@25c, lard 12½ points, and bacon 7½@10 points, with about the inside prices at the close. The hog supplies for the day were not large, but the estimates were liberal for the week. The most depressing feature was the selling of the leading operator, who, at the close of last week, had been an extensive buyer. Chicago estimated its hog receipts for to-day at 21,000 head. Exports from the Atlantic ports last week were 2,348 bbls pork, 10,956,068 lb lard, and 12,495,567 lb bacon; same time last year, 2,585 bbls pork, 7,077,014 lb lard, and 9,205,376 lb bacon; Chicago shipments last week, 2,294 bbls pork, 6,311,541 lb lard, and 12,644,409 lb meats; same time last year, 4,371 bbls pork, 3,545,481 lb lard, and 10,741,523 lb meats.

LARD—There was an almost steady decline at the West, with the close showing a loss of 12½ points, as against Saturday's figures, with Cudahy reported as the leading seller, which was somewhat of a surprise with the consideration that at the close of last week his interest had been the other way, with the presumption that expected larger receipts of hogs had something to do with the change of front. At the West May closed at 4.20c nominal; July was at 4.27½@ @4.40c, closing at 4.27½c asked; September at 4.42½@4.55c, closing at 4.42½c asked. Here there was no demand from any quarter; cash lots were nominal at 4.50@4.55c; tank lots were offered at 4.22½c; May option nominal at 4.55c; city steam was easy and slow; sales of 80 tcs at 4.10c; refined was quiet; continent at 4.85c; South American at 5.25c; Brazil, kegs, 6.35c; compound at 4@4¾c as to quality.

PORK—Shippers here were slow buyers, taking only small lots and at easy prices. The West went off 25@25c and closed easy, with May closing at $7 nominal; July was at $7.00@$7.30, closing at $7.07½; September at $7.22½@$7.42½, closing at $7.22½@$7.25....Quotations here: For mess, in job lots, $8.25@$8.75 for old, and $9@ $9.50 for new; family mess, $10@$10.50; short clear, $10@11.

CUTMEATS—The trading in city meats was slack, while prices were unsettled and favoring buyers. Sales of 75 bxs clear bellies at 4½c.... City-pickled bellies, 12-lb average, loose, 4¼c; 10-lb average, 4⅝c; pickled hams, 9@9½c; pickled shoulders, 4¼@4½c.

BACON—The movement in short ribs on speculation was tame, while there were freer offers to sell, under which prices broke 7½@10 points, with at the West May closing at 3.77½c, nominal; July was at 3.82½@3.90c, closing at 3.85c asked; September at 3.95@4.05c, closing at 3.95@3.97½c.

BEEF—Shows a good deal of irregularity, favoring buyers, with small English demands.... Quotations: Packet, $7@$8; do, in tierces, $10 @$11; family, $8.50@$9; extra mess, in barrels, $6@$7; city extra India mess, in tierces, $10@ $11.50.

BEEF HAMS—Were offered at easy figures under slack demands; $14 was quoted at the West and $14.50 here.

HOGS—Were under less liberal offerings here, and prices were somewhat better....Bran at 4¼c, 180 lb at 4⅝@4¾c, 160 lb at 4⅝@4¾c, 140 lb at 4¾c, 120 lb at 4¾c, pigs at 5@5¼c....Receipts at the West, 59,449 head; same time last year, 62,217 head. Chicago—Receipts, 39,000 head; fairly active; light average higher; others steady to strong; $2.85@$3.55; left over, 500 head. Indianapolis—Receipts, 1,500 head; steady; $3.20@ $3.30. Kansas City—Receipts, 5,000 head; steady; $3@$3.20. Omaha—Receipts, 2,500 head; steady; $3@$3.10. Cincinnati—Receipts, 3,500 head; active; $2.85@$3.30. St. Louis—Receipts, 3,647 head; 5c higher; $3@$3.30. Minwaukee—Receipts, 4,793 head; $3.10@$3.40.

TALLOW—The market waits a later period of the week for a decided price, as neither buyers nor sellers cared to test the situation for the day. It was possible to sell a little city at 3c, but 3⅛c was asked; probably selections would have brought 3⅛c for England. But French demands had subsided, with orders withdrawing all limits. The country-made was slow, with good and prime at 2@2¼c.

STEARINE—For oleostearine the lard refiners had wants paralyzed by the further material decline for lard; while 4¼c was the nominal rate, yet bidding was scarce. At the West, sales of 200,000 lb at 4c. In lard stearine there was unimportant business, with 5⅜c quoted, nominal.

COFFEE.

Contracts were quiet owing to the closing of the foreign exchanges on account of the holiday abroad, and the close was barely steady, at unchanged prices to 10 points decline, with free local offerings....Spot was dull and easier at 13¾@14c for No. 7; sales, 2,000 bags No. 7 at 12¾c, cost and freight; 200 bags Maracaibo and 200 bags Savanilla on private terms....Opening Call—11:00 A. M.—September, 500 bags at 10.85c. Between Call and Close—May, 750 bags at 12.65c; June, 250 bags at 12.30c, 1,000 bags at 12.25c, 750 bags at 12.20c; July, 250 bags at 11.80c, 750 bags at 11.75c, 750 bags at 11.70c; August, 500 bags at 11.25c, 1,000 bags at 11.20c; September, 500 bags at 10.85c, 500 bags at 10.80c, 500 bags at 10.75c; October, 500 bags at 10.50c; December, 1,000 bags at 10.30c, 2,500 bags at 10.25c; total, 11,500 bags; total for day, 12,000 bags....Closing prices: January, 10.10@10.20c; February, 10.00@ 10.10c; March, 10.00@10.05c; April, 9.95@10.05c; May, 12.50@12.65c; June, 12.20@12.25c; July, 11.65@11.70c; August, 11.20@11.25c; September, 10.75@10.80c; October, 10.45@10.50c; November, 10.25@10.35c; December, 10.20@10.25c.

COTTON.

Contracts were very irregular, as the business was confined to local houses, with absence of foreign news, and the close quiet and steady at unchanged prices to 5 points advance....Spot was steady and unchanged; sales, 1,754 bales to shippers, and 166 bales to spinners....Middling Gulf, 8⅝c; middling uplands, 8¼c. The sales for future delivery, the highest and lowest prices, and the closing prices for the day were as follows:

Month.	To-day's Closing Prices.	Extremes—High- est.	Low- est.	Sales.
May

BUGS, BEETLES, AND MOTHS

A POPULAR EXHIBITION BY THE AGASSIZ ASSOCIATION.

Interesting Presentation of Insects, Their Habits, Habitats, and Relations to the Vegetable Kingdom, and Value in the Industrial Arts—Beauty, Ugliness, and Oddity Combined in an Instructive Object Lesson for Students and Novices.

An exhibition whose interest need not be confined to scientific persons or to those who make a fad of entomology was opened yesterday at the home of A. W. Miller, 140 East Fortieth Street, under the management of Manhattan Chapter, New-York Branch of the Agassiz Association. Two parlors are temporarily arranged with a highly instructive display of insect specimens, and the doors are open to all.

It is the purpose of the exhibition, which will continue to-day and to-morrow, to illustrate by a series of specimens the metamorphosis of insects, their life, histories, habits, and habitats, their relations to the vegetable kingdom, and their uses and value in the industrial arts.

The exhibit as arranged is well calculated to accomplish its purpose. No catalogue even is necessary. Technical names are given, but the popular names are given, too, and in addition such description as would be likely to interest the amateur.

The bees, wasps, and ants, or hymenoptera, which are the most intelligent of insects, are well represented in the collection, and a hive showing the live bees making honey is so arranged that the little workers find ingress and egress through a small box connecting with an aperture in the window.

A nest made by a yellow jacket wasp is mounted in a glass case, showing the interior, the arrangement of their cells, and the insects at work. Something will be learned of the social and solitary bees and wasps.

The Lepidoptera excite interest because of their exquisite beauty in the matured form. They are the butterflies and moths, and there is a fine collection of specimens at the exhibition. The papilio, or swallow tail, is remarkable for its form and the graceful outline of the wing. There will also be found many specimens of the common butterflies, about which one who visits the exhibition need not be ignorant. But the most interesting, if almost the plainest, species of the family is the bombyx mori, or silkworm, which furnishes the bulk of the silk of commerce, and the collection shows this little insect in all its phases of growth and industry, the eggs, cocoon, and the reeled silk. Various other species of foreign and domestic silk spinners are also shown.

Another order of insects with which there is a very wide familiarity is the Diptera, which includes the common flies and mosquitos. The robber fly looks very like a bee, a resemblance which he uses as a mask when engaged in the capture of bees.

Among the coleoptera, or beetles, there are some remarkable specimens. There are the "beetles of the shield of notum," and given to feeding on the larvae of other insects, including in their category the "tiger beetles," elegant in form and bright in color; the "caterpillar hunters," and the "ground beetles." There are "water beetles," too, whose hind legs are constructed like paddles, and "burying beetles," whose forelegs are excavators. Another beetle carries a lantern. It is the common lightning bug. The tumble bug is of the same order, and specimens are shown representing two of them at work rolling up a ball of dirt, in which an egg has been deposited. Besides this, is a representation of the same beetle as it was worshipped by the ancient Egyptians.

The most conspicuous of the beetles, however, are South American specimens resembling more a shellfish of some kind. They are the Hercules and Giant beetles. Their jet black bodies are over two inches long and nearly an inch thick. They are armed with horns which double their length. Alive, they are shunned more, however, for a disagreeable odor they emit, than for fierceness of disposition.

Of the remaining orders, are the hemiptera, or true bugs, including the harvest fly and cicada, erroneously called locust, of which the seventeen-year species makes itself only too notorious. Neuroptera, or the last order of insects include the dragon fly, or devil's darning needle, which really has no sting; the caddes fly, and the ant lion. All of these are shown at the exhibition in various stages of growth.

Spiders and scorpions, though not insects, are so closely allied that a few specimens are shown, of which the trap-door spider, hidden in his nest, is especially interesting.

A display of insectivorous plants is a feature of the exhibition, which attracts special attention. The plants shown are the Venus fly trap, the sun dew, the huntsman's cup, the pitcher plant, and one may witness the little pedlike mouth of the fly trap close upon an insect, or the tentacles of the sundew grasp an unwary victim.

The exhibition contains a complete lot of implements—nets, jars, mounting boards, &c.—used in the capture and preparation of insects, from which the novice may learn what outfit he requires to start in on his own account. He may learn also something of the commercial value of insects and the part they play in the industrial arts. Thus, there are displayed wax and honey from the bees, ink from the galls of the wasps, silk from the silkworm, shellac from the lac insect, dye from the cochineal, formic acid from the ants, and blister powder from the Spanish fly.

Any one is eligible for membership in the Agassiz Association. There are dues of $2 a year. Monthly meetings, at the house of Dr. Miller, and occasional jaunts in the country, facilitate active effort and study. Arrangements have been made for trips to Ramapo, N. J., on Friday, Saturday, and Sunday next.

The present exhibition marks the fifteenth anniversary of the society.

DENIALS BY J. ELLIOTT SMITH.

What the Superintendent of Alarms Writes to the Fire Board.

There was a meeting of the Board of Fire Commissioners at headquarters yesterday, Commissioners La Grange, Sheffield, and Ford being present.

A communication was received from J. Elliott Smith, Superintendent of Fire Alarms and Telegraph, who is now under suspension on charges. Mr. Smith answers through his attorneys, Olcott & Olcott, and specifically denies all the complaints. He denies that by reason of any act or thing left undone or done by him the city has sustained a loss of $100,000, or any other sum, and also denies that any specifications were handled negligently or had been improperly drawn, or that cables could be furnished only by the Standard Underground Company, by reason of any wording in the specifications.

He denies that the city was compelled to pay $47,715.25 for work that could have been furnished for $10,000 less. He states that the specifications were prepared by him in accordance with the specific instructions of the former board, and that after they were prepared they were submitted to the board, approved by it, and then by the Corporation Attorney and the Finance Department.

He positively denies that he conspired, as charged, with Frederick Pearce, who is President of the Standard Company, or with any other person to defraud the city out of any sums whatever. He also adds that in all the purchases made for the Fire Department he was acting in what he believed was for the best interests of the city and the department. He denies also that he ever conspired with Pearce or any one else to compel the orphan asylums or others to become subscribers to the Pearce Signal System.

As an affirmative defense, Mr. Smith states that during the time he has been Superintendent of Fire Alarms and Telegraph the city has been justly celebrated as having the most perfect fire system in this country, and as good a system as could be maintained, with the present knowledge of electrical appliances generally. Under his control as Superintendent, he says, there have been maintained, erected, and applied telegraph and electrical appliances that have not their superior in any city of the civilized world.

The answer was received without comment. The board will meet the attorneys at the meeting to-morrow, when a date for a hearing will be set.

Building Superintendent Condon was present early in the meeting. He gave Commissioner Sheffield a further statement of work under way, and was told that the Commissioners would give him a hearing to-morrow.

After the meeting Commissioner La Grange said that the date of the parade had not been fixed, but that it would probably be on some Saturday in the near future. The route will probably be up Fifth Avenue, from Union Square to the Park.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD.

Orme Wilson to Build near Fifth Avenue—Sales at Auction.

Orme Wilson has arranged to build a residence for himself in Sixty-fourth Street, north side, east of Fifth Avenue. The cost is estimated at about $200,000. This will give Mr. Wilson a home within about one block of the residence of his brother-in-law, John Jacob Astor, at Fifth Avenue and Sixty-fifth Street.

Col. Fred Kopper has bought No. 519 West End Avenue, four-story brick private dwelling, 24 by 90, on private terms.

Bach & McLoughlin have sold through Power, the west side broker, to C. Schoolhouse, No. 161 West Seventy-seventh Street, a new three-story dwelling, on lot 17.6 by 102.2.

The Countess Naiscella is the buyer of Nos. 143 and 145 West Sixty-ninth Street, the sale of which was recently reported.

Messrs. Peter F. Meyer & Co. sold, in foreclosure, at the Trinity Building Salesroom yesterday, 233 West Seventy-fourth Street, a three-story dwelling, lot 20 by 102.2 feet, to J. J. Lyon, for $20,700.

The partition sale of east side property by Messrs. R. V. Harnett & Co. at the Trinity Building Salesroom, in the suit of Mary A. Murphy against T. A. Boyle and others, resulted in the purchase of all the properties by the heirs, as follows: No. 200 Mott Street, two-story front and six-story rear tenements, lot 25 by 95, to Thomas Boyle, for $17,450; 76 Mulberry Street, two five-story tenements front and rear, lot 25 by 100, to John C. Boyle, for $30,300; northwest corner of Second Avenue and Forty-eighth Street, four-story tenement, lot 20 by 70.5, to Thomas Boyle, for $24,250; northwest corner of Hester and Allen Streets, two five-story tenements, plot 40 by 50, to John C. Boyle, for $39,250.

The same auctioneers sold, in foreclosure, Pelham Avenue, north side, 25.5½ feet west of Cambreling Avenue, 50.11½ by 100 by 50 by 100.8½, two-story frame dwelling, to Mary Casey, for $6,000.

Mr. B. L. Kennelly sold, in foreclosure, Convent Avenue, east side, 51.11½ feet north of One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street, three-story dwelling, lot 16.0¼ by 88, to the plaintiff, J. M. Livingston, for $15,500.

The following sales of real estate at auction are set down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Philip A. Smyth, auction sale, East One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, south side, 281.11 feet east of Alexander Avenue, 24.7 by 100, vacant and one-story brick stable on rear of lot.

By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, Selah B. Strong, referee, Lorilhard Street, 44, west side, 78.6½ feet south of One Hundred and Eighty-eighth Street, 25 by 99.9, two-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $7,667.

By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, Edward L. Parris, referee, 683 East One Hundred and Forty-second Street, 25 by 100, four-story and basement brick flat. Due on judgment, $3,277; on prior mortgage, $10,000.

By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, Henry W. schmitz, referee, 87 and 89 Lewis Street, 36.2 by 100, three and four story front and six-story rear brick tenements. Due on judgment, $2,604; on prior mortgage, $3,850.

By James L. Wells, auction sale, thirty lots situated on Jerome, Anthony, Valentine, Briggs, and Scott Avenues, Southern Boulevard, and Suburban Streets.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Charles Goeller, referee, 223 East One Hundred and Sixth Street, north side, 200 feet east of Third Avenue, 20 by 100.11, two-story brick building. Due on judgment, $7,733.

By George R. Read, foreclosure sale, Guy Richards, referee, 557 West Thirty-second Street, north side, 150 feet east of Eleventh Avenue, 25 by 98.9, four-story front and five-story rear brick tenements. Due on judgment, $7,731.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sales, James B. Butler, referee, 81 West One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, north side, 154.11¾ feet cast of Lenox Avenue, 17.6½ by 99.11, three-story and basement brownstone dwelling. Due on judgment, $12,983; also foreclosure sale, James B. Butler, referee, 85 West One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, north side, 120 feet east of Lenox Avenue, 17.6 by 99.11, three-story and basement dwelling. Due on judgment, $12,983.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, George L. Sterling, referee, West Sixty-fourth Street, south side, 225 feet west of Central Park West, 75 by 100.4, three five-story brick flats. Due on judgment, $7,807; on prior mortgage, $110,170.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Austen G. Fox, referee, 232 to 238 West Twenty-ninth Street, south side, 401.9 feet east of Eighth Avenue, 232 being 24.10½ by 98.9, three-story brick building, 234 to 238 being 74.7½ by 108.9, with two-story and mansard-roof brick building and six-story brick factory. Due on judgment, $37,200.

By William Kennelly, assignee's sale, St. Ann's Avenue, west side, between One Hundred and Thirty-fifth and One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Streets, ten lots, each 25 by 100; also East One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, south side, 125 feet east of St. Ann's Avenue, eight lots, each 25 by 100.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, George N. Messiter, referee, 402 Madison Street, south side, about 250 feet east of Jackson Street, 25 by 100, three-story frame tenement, with two and three story frame buildings on rear. Due on judgment, $1,176; on prior mortgage, $11,000.

By William Kennelly, partition sale, Edward H. Schell, referee, 532 Third Avenue, east side, 98.9 feet south of Thirty-sixth Street, 24.8 by 100, four-story brick store and tenement.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Thomas E. Brown, Jr., referee, First Avenue and Sixty-third Street, southeast corner, 25.5 by 81.5, five-story brick store and tenement. Due on judgment, $8,555.

By B. L. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Isaac Fromme, referee, 405 East Twenty-ninth Street, north side, 100 feet east of First Avenue, 25 by 73.9, five-story brick tenement. Due on judgment, $8,916.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Character of the Plans Filed and Alterations to be Made.

Seventy-first Street, north side, 273 feet east of Avenue A, extending to Seventy-second Street, for a two and four story brick factory, by Rosa Herschman and David Bleier of 54 Avenue C, owners; cost, $65,000.

No. 58 Sixth Avenue, by Henry Siefke of 307 West Twenty-sixth Street, owner, alterations to a three-story and attic brick store and dwelling; cost, $2,000.

Pelham Avenue, north side, Bronxdale, by City of New-York, alterations to a one-story frame public school; cost, $4,000.

No. 223 Stanton Street, by Joseph Goodman of 79 Orchard Street, owner, alterations to a four-story and basement brick hotel; cost, $1,500.

Second Avenue and One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, northeast corner, by Edward C. Sheehy of 1,229 Lexington Avenue, owner, alterations to a four-story brick tenement and store; cost, $1,200.

No. 701 East One Hundred and Sixty-second Street, by Ann O'Hara of 201 East One Hundred and Sixty-second Street, alterations to a two-story and basement brick dwelling; cost, $600.

Nos. 280 and 284 Wooster Street, by City of New-York, alterations to a four-story brick public school; cost, $10,000.

No. 246 West Seventy-second Street, by Walter Geer of 246 West Seventy-second Street, alterations to a four-story and basement brick dwelling; cost, $500.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Monday, May 25.

131ST ST, n s, 93.10 ft e of Alexander Av, 18.10x100; George J. Maddox and wife to George Bicknell and wife..... $6,500
161ST ST, s s, 99.3 ft w of Mott Av, 50x 200 to 150th St; Marion D. Risse and others to Albert C. Hirtzler..... 9,800
161ST ST, s s, 99.3 ft e of Walton Av, 25x100; same to Augustin F. Forget... 3,000
161ST ST, s s, 149.3 ft w of Mott Av, 50x200 to 150th St; same to Jules Weber..... 9,800
161ST ST, s s, 199.3 ft w of Mott Av, 50x irregular to 150th St x25x200; same to Marie Verhaeren..... 7,900
155TH ST, n s, Lot 94, map of Village of Melrose; Frederick Widmann to Harry Overington and another..... 1
COURTLANDT AV, n w s, 163.11 ft n e of 3d Av, 21x irregular; Kate S. Golden, individual and executrix to Otto Helmecks..... 1
MORRIS AV, w s, 150 ft s of High Bridge or Fordham Landing Road, 37.6 x167.6 to Fleetwood Av, x37.6x175.6; Edgar H. Timpson to Phoebe A. Lowerre and another..... 1
JANSEN AV, n w s, 63 ft s w of Terrace View Av, 40x89; Adelaide A. Yeandle to Winslow E. Buzby..... 1
16TH AV, s s, Lot (gore) 34, map of Wakefield; Thomas J. Weir and wife to Amy L. Abel..... 1
12TH ST, n s, Lot 274, same map; Mary L. Tucker to George W. Johnston..... 1
11TH ST, n s, 205 ft w of 4th Av, 50x 114, (Williams Bridge); Barbara Gertz to Pauline Daiber..... 5,500
17TH ST AND 5TH AV CORNER, being Lots 32 and 195, map of Wakefield, 24th Ward; Harriet E. Milne to John O'Leary..... 2,600
17TH ST, n s, 205 ft w of 5th Av, 100x 114, 24th Ward; same to Dominick Hooks..... 1,150
COMMONWEALTH AV, w s, 287.1 ft s of West Farms Road, 25x100; Hudson P. Pope and wife to Paul A. Hartnett..... 600
COMMONWEALTH AV, w s, 262.1 ft s of West Farm's Road, 26x100; same to Timothy M. Hartnett..... 600
CLASSON AV, w s, 125 ft n of Mansion St, 50x102.6x50x101.9; same to Charles Corbett..... 1,200
ST. LAWRENCE AV, e s, 220.1 ft s of West Farms Road, 50x100; same to Alexander Gowdy..... 1,200
CLASSON ST, w s, 75 ft n of Mansion St, 75x103.4x75x102.6; same to Lizzie C. Patterson..... 1,800
CLASSON AV, w s, 150 ft n of Mansion St, 25x101.9x25x101.7; same to William J. Walsh..... 600
LOT 394, map of Unionport; Henry G. K. Heath, referee, to James Hennesey... 2,500
16TH AV, n s, Gore, Lot 34, map of Wakefield Amy L. Abel to August Luber..... 3,000
10TH ST, s s, Lot 211, map of Unionport; Ulladilla Scholl and wife to Daniel Crimmins..... 500
PLOT in 24th Ward, on 2d St and public road from South Yonkers, in Vulesquare, adjoining a creek; John C. Ely to Jhn Ely..... 1
113TH ST, n s, 175 ft w of Lenox Av, 75x 100.11; Eugene C. Potter and wife to John Brandt and another..... 27,000
AMSTERDAM AV, e s, 25.11 ft n of 106th St, 25x100; Augustus F. Holly to David Richey..... 1
114TH ST, n s, 50 ft e of Park Av, 16x 100.11; Carrie Welsh to George C. Butler..... 1
125TH ST, n s, 268.4 ft e of 5th Av, 16.8x ½ block; Elizabeth M. Bramman to Daniel Birdsall..... 100
131ST ST, n s, 133.4 w of 5th Av, 25x 99.11; Adolph Balschun and wife to Annie Andres..... 27,000
114TH ST, n s, 50 ft e of Park Av, 16x 100.11; Adolph M. Bendheim and wife to Carrie Welsh..... 1
MOUNT MORRIS AV, s w corner of 121st St, 20.11x100; John H. Rogan, referee, to Julia E. Cameron..... 47,500
125TH ST, s s, 308.9 ft e of 4th Av, 18.9x 99.11; Catherine Brennan to Nora Lenihan..... 1,200
99TH ST, n s, 250 ft w of 3d Av, 25x 100.11; Edward H. Pirsson to Sarah J. Pirsson..... 1
135TH ST, s s, 310 ft w of 5th Av, 25x 99.11; James E. Humphrey to Mary A. Ritter..... 7,500
136TH ST, 230 W'st; Richard B. Greenwood to Jane Cameron..... 100
COLUMBUS AV, n w corner of 108th St, 25.5x100; Simon E. Bernheimer and another to Alexander Cameron..... 17,650
115TH ST, s s, 175 ft e of 7th Av, 50x 100; David Richey and wife to Francis Crawford..... 1
SOUTH ST, n s, 79.5 ft e of Catharine Slip, 110x145; John H. Judge, referee, to Frank S. Jones and another..... 117,000
PIER 35 East River; John H. Judge, referee, to E. A. Hoffman..... 90,000
FRANKLIN ST, s s, 191.10 ft w of Broadway, 23.9x75x22.4x74.6; Susanna Conham to the Warner Brothers Company.. 90,000
BOWERY, w s, at n corner of lot of Cornelia Waldron, 19.4x102.8x17x108.8; Charles N. Ironsides and wife to Luther Shafer..... 1
7TH ST, n s, 208 ft w of Avenue B, 25x 90.10; Mary E. Field to William Felnberg and another..... 1
WOOSTER ST, 97; Max S. Korn to Louisa C. Frieding..... 1
23D ST, s s, 425 ft e of 7th Av, 37.6x 98.9; Teresa M. Adams to Joseph Kaufmann..... 20,000
SAME PROPERTY; John C. Gulick to Teresa M. Adams..... 1
24TH ST, n s, 225 East 5th Av; C. Butler and wife to Carvle Welsh..... 1
62D ST, 229 West; John B. Smith and wife to Theodor Von Gauthier..... 1
RIVERDALE AVENUE, n w corner of 258th St, Blvd to 87th St x100; David E. Oppenheimer and others to Henry F. Cook..... 1
53D ST, s s, 175 ft e of 7th Av, 16.8x100.5; Alexander Brushy and wife to the Manhattan Storage and Warehouse Company. 13,000
43D ST, n s, 370 ft w of 7th Av, 39.6x 100.4; Harriet P. Musgrove to Elizabeth Van S. Hyde..... 1
89TH ST, s s, 175 ft e of West End Av, 16x 100.8; James C. Spencer, referee to William J. Nicklas..... 2,000
84TH ST, s s, 152 ft e of East End Av, 21x102.2; Louis Brandt and wife to John Brandt..... 1
84TH ST, s s, 152 ft e of East End Av, 20.6x102.2; John Brandt and wife to Otto H. Dage..... 1
Same property; Otto H. Dage and wife to Henry G. Leist..... 5
3D AV, e s, 75.8 ft n of 93d st, 25x90; Sarah J. Pirsson to Edward H. Pirsson..... 1
48TH ST, s s, 145 ft e of 3d Av, 17.1x 100.5; Pearl Eytinge to Robert A. Chesebrough..... 1
73D ST, n s, 99.5 ft w of Madison Av, 41.5x79.7; Charles H. Tiffany and wife to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company; n s of Boulevard Lafayette, 217.3 ft n of 158th St, 1 year..... 1
86TH ST, n s, 100 ft e corner Riverside Drive, 201.5 ft to 87th st, x100; Leopold Eidlitz to David E. Oppenheimer and another.. 100
113TH ST, 33 West; Title Guarantee and Trust Company and another, executors, &c. to James E. Wilkinson..... 10,200
LEWIS ST, 189; John Brodbeck and wife to Edward J. Presh..... 1
BROOME ST, 510; George H. Anderson and wife to Emil Schaefer..... 1
WEST END AV, w s, 74.10 ft s of 99th St, 18x80; Henry E. Stevens, Jr., and wife to W. B. Dowd..... 1
STEBBINS AV, e s, 77.8 ft s of 165th St, 18x100; George Tremberger and wife to Helen Boyer..... 4,800
FULTON AV, w s, 221.7 ft s of Pelham Av, 24.6x100; Andrew W. Howes and wife to Mount St. Vincent Co-operative Building and Loan Association..... 1
65TH ST, 305 West; Millie Silver to Sarah Dreier..... 1
THOMAS AV, Lot 20, map of heirs of Rebecca Bassford, 50x—; Joseph A. Whitten to Mary F. Whitten..... 840
MATILDA ST, s e s, Lot 155, map of Washingtonville, 25x100; Frederick W. Horne to Charlotte E. Horne..... 1

Recorded Leases.

AGNEW, Julia A., to John Smith; store, 2,319 3d Av, s e corner of 126th St, 5 years..... $2,400—$2,700
ANGELL, Mary F., to D. Perilli and F. Chiaffone; store, &c, 805 2d Av, 5 years..... 420
AUCHINCLOSS, Henry B., to Robert Valentine; n w corner of Columbus Av and 78th St, (Evelyn Apartment House,) 11 years 5 months..... $18,000 to 24,000
FOUNTAIN, Alfred E., to Samuel Sloss & Co.; 138 and 140 East 25th St, 5 years..... 3,870
GOLDSTEIN, Esther S., to James and Patrick Comerford; 1,514 1st Av, 10 years..... 2,700
GRADY, Edward, to Timothy McCarthy; store, &c., 349 Spring St, 5 years..... 3,720
GRAU, Gottlieb, to Thomas Heide; 774 White Plains Av, 5 years..... 420
HAIST, Christian, to Joseph Kapp; north store, 1,080 Park Av, 411-2 years..... 480
HORN, Elizabeth A. G. to Elijah Brown; first floor, &c, 557 West 29th St, 10 years..... 120
SAME to same; 306 to 310 11th Av, 10 years..... 3,000
MEHRINGER, Moritz, to John Albert, Jr.; store, &c, 225 1st Av, 4 years..... 750
SAWYER, Flora, to Betti Stern and others; fifth floor, 179 to 183 Wooster St, 2¾ years..... $1,200—2,200
WARD, Andrew, and others to Frederick R. Wood & Son; 219 and 221 West 19th St, and 210 West 20th St, 10 years..... 2,040
WILLIAMS, William H., and another to Julia Schneider; 456 West 40th St, 8 years..... $960—1,020

Recorded Mortgages.

ACHELE, John, and wife to United States Trust Company of New-York; s s of Norfolk St, 100 ft s of Stanton St, 5 years.. $12,000
BUZBY, Winslow E., to Clara D. Carpenter; n w s of Jansen Av, 63 ft s w of Terrace View Av, 3 years..... 3,500
SAME to Daniel E. Seybel; same property, installments..... 900
BICKNELL, George, and wife to George J. Maddox; n s of 134th St, 93.10 ft e of Alexander Av, 1 year..... 500
BRANDT, Louis and John, to Adolph and Anthony Wallach; n s of 113th St, 175 ft w of Lenox Av; also s s of 84th St, 172.6 ft e of East End Av and 85d St, s s, 148 ft e of East End Av, 1 year..... 30,000
BRYCE, Lloyd S., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 11 Warren St, 3 years.. 40,000
BAIERLEIN, Barbara, to Anton Sieke; s s of 4th St, 100 ft e of Avenue A, (lease,) 2 years..... 650
BOYD, David, and wife to Julius Sander and wife; 109 Wooster St, 2 1-12 years.. 3,050
BENNETT, Anna J., to Dry Dock Savings Institution; n s of 8th St, 194 ft e of Columbus Av, 1 year..... 12,500
COOK, Henry F., to David E. Oppenheimer and Joseph Hamerschlag; n e corner of Riverside Drive and 86th St and s e corner of Riverside Drive and 87th St, (two mortgages,) 1 year.. 65,000
CAIN, Michael, to Mary L. Campion; n s of 81st St, 310 ft w of 1st Av, 3 years..... 5,000
COLE, Georgiana M., to John T. Hunt; s s of 135th St, 382 ft e of Willis Av, 1 year..... 800
CAMERON, Jane, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; n s of 136th St, 401 ft w of 7th Av, 3 years..... 5,000
DUCRET, Arthur F., and Jessie S. Eddison to Patrick H. Lynch; ns of 138th St, 224.6 ft w of Boulevard, 1 year..... 750
SAME to same; n s of 138th St, 240 ft w of Boulevard, 1 year..... 1,250
DRAPER, Charlotte E., to Ellen M. Beam; 20 West 35th St, 5 years..... 3,500
SAME, to Michael C. Kane; same property, 1½ months..... 5,000
DUFFY, Nicholas, to Harriet L. Bogert; s w corner 1st Av and 16th St, 1 year.. 1,500
DAIBER, Pauline, to Barbara Gertz; n s of 11th St, 206 ft w of 4th Av, 1½ months..... 4,300
SAME to the David Mayer Brewing Company; same property, 1 year..... 1,000
EGERTON, Herbert, to V. Everit Macy; 70 East 114th St, 3 years..... 27,500
SAME to Mary J. Griffith; 66 East 114th St, 3 years..... 27,500
SAME to Caroline L. Macy; 68 East 114th St, 3 years..... 27,500
ELBERICH, John, and wife, to Martin Norz; n s of 143d St, 487.9 ft e of Alexander Av, 5 years..... 3,000
ENGEL, Louisa, to Ida A. W. Siney; s s of 31st St, 241.6 ft e of 4th Av, 1 year.. 2,065
FORGET, Augustin F., to Marion D. Risse and others; s s of 161st St, 99.3 ft e of Walton Av, 3 years..... 1,500
FRIEDLINE, Louisa C., to Max S. Korn; 97 Wooster St, 6 months..... 17,000
SAME to Max S. Korn; same property, 7 months..... 15,000
FEINBERG, William, and Joseph Polstein to the executors of Bernhard Grunhut; s s of 7th St, 268 ft e of Avenue B, 1 year..... 10,000
SAME to Hiram Rinaldo; same property, 1 year..... 1,500
HEATH, Jennie H. R., and husband to the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States; n s of 128th St, 80 ft e of 5th Av, 2 years..... 7,000
HORWITZ, Julius H., and wife to Julie B. Brettell; s s of 116th St, 200 ft e of Park Av, s s of 116th St, 80 ft w of Lexington Av, 1 year..... 1,500
HIRTZLER, Albert C., to Marion D. Risse and others; s s of 161st St, 99.3 ft e of Mott Av, installments..... 7,500
HAPP, Nani, to the New-York Life Insurance and Trust Company; 265 3d Av, 3 years..... 20,000
HAYS, Mary, to the Bowery Savings Bank; 1st Av, s w corner of 25th St, 427 1st Av, 1 year..... 7,000
HAMMERL, Joseph, and wife to Charles P. Doelger; 1st Av, s w corner of 65th St, 3 years..... 20,000
HALL, William W., to Charles L. Tiffany; s s of 73d St, 99.5 ft w of Madison Av, 1 year..... 45,000
JOHNSTON, George W., to Mary L. Tucker; 12th St, n s of Lot 274, map of Wakefield, 1 year..... 1,150
JONES, Frank S., and Cyrus D to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; n s of South St, 79.5 ft e of Catharine Slip, 1 year..... 60,000
KIGHT, Honzo B., and wife to Edward and Henry Hirsh; s s of 76th St, 125 ft w of West End Av, 1 year..... 35,000
KIERSTED, Charles E., and wife to the Northern Building Savings and Loan Association; e s of Bathgate Av, 216 ft n of 170th St, installments..... 2,500
KNORR, Elizabeth, to the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States; n s of 4th St, 155 ft e of Bowery, 2 years..... 5,000
KAUFMAN, Josephine, to Eleanor J. Robinson; s s of 23d St, 425 ft w of 7th Av, 1 year..... 22,000
LIVINGSTON, James, and wife to Alonzo C. Monson, trustee for Elizabeth M. Ludlow; s s of 84th St, 196 ft w of Columbus Av, 3 years..... 46,000
SAME to same; s s of 84th St, 175 ft w of Columbus Av, 3 years..... 24,000
SAME to David E. Oppenheimer and another; same property, 6 months..... 15,000
SAME to Ann Shanny; s s of 84th St, 235.6 ft w of Columbus Av, 3 years... 46,000
McMULLEN, Francis, and wife to Emma H. Merrill; w s of Lexington Av, 100.11 ft n of 104th St, 3 years..... 6,500
MEAKIM, Ellen V., and Williaim, to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; n w of 130th St, 260 ft e of 5th Av, 1 year..... 8,000
MEIXEL, Katharina, to Charles F. Hatterman; w s of Union Av, 75 ft n of Dawson St, 1½ years..... 1,000
MOLONEY, Thomas, and wife to John T. Terry and another, trustee of Edwin D. Morgan; n s of 133d St, 300 ft w of Lenox Av, 6 months..... 10,000
MESTANIZ, Llubomir R., and wife to Benedickt Fischer; n s of 32d St, 225 ft w of 7th Av and gore adjoining, 3 years..... 10,000
McCARTHY, James F., and Francis J. O'Connor to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 92 James St, 1 year..... 6,500
OPPENHEIMER, David E., and Joseph Hamerschlag to Leopold Eidlitz; Riverside Drive, e corner of 87th St, 2 years.. 22,000
SAME to same; Riverside Drive, n e corner of 86th St, 2 years..... 28,000
O'SULLIVAN, Mary, to the executors, &c., of Christopher Gwyer, deceased; n s of 21st St, 40 ft e of 10th Av, lease, 1 year..... 2,000
ODELL, Magdelina, to Adolph Hupfel; 3d St, or White Plains Road, w s, 100 ft s of 10th Av, 1 year..... 1,000
PINNER, William H., and wife to William H. Pinner, executor of Maria Pinner; n s of 18th St, 80 ft e of 7th Av.. 1,949
SAME to same, as executors of Samuel Pinner; n s of 30th St, Lot 493, map of Cornelius Ray, 9 months..... 9,000
PATTON, Anna C., and Jennie G., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; n s of 16th St, 150 ft e of 9th Av, 3 years.. 8,000
RICHEY, David, and wife to Henry Wiener; 943 Amsterdam Av, 5 years,... 24,000
RISSE, Marion D., George C. Hopp, and Emma A. Hopp, to Winthrop A. Chanler and another, executors of John W. Chanler; Mott Av, s w corner of 161st St, 3 years..... 13,000
KIGHT, Honzo B., and wife to Edward and Henry Hirsh; s s of 76th St, 125 ft w of West End Av, 1 year..... 35,000
KIERSTED, Charles E., and wife to the Northern Building Savings and Loan Association; e s of Bathgate Av, 216 ft n of 170th St, installments..... 2,500
KNORR, Elizabeth, to the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States; n s of 4th St, 155 ft e of Bowery, 2 years..... 5,000
KAUFMAN, Josephine, to Eleanor J. Robinson; s s of 23d St, 425 ft w of 7th Av, 1 year..... 22,000
LIVINGSTON, James, and wife to Alonzo C. Monson, trustee for Elizabeth M. Ludlow; s s of 84th St, 196 ft w of Columbus Av, 3 years..... 46,000
SAME to same; s s of 84th St, 175 ft w of Columbus Av, 3 years..... 24,000
SAME to David E. Oppenheimer and another; same property, 6 months..... 15,000
SAME to Ann Shanny; s s of 84th St, 235.6 ft w of Columbus Av, 3 years... 46,000
McMULLEN, Francis, and wife to Emma H. Merrill; w s of Lexington Av, 100.11 ft n of 104th St, 3 years..... 6,500
MEAKIM, Ellen V., and Williaim, to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; n w of 130th St, 260 ft e of 5th Av, 1 year..... 8,000
MEIXEL, Katharina, to Charles F. Hatterman; w s of Union Av, 75 ft n of Dawson St, 1½ years..... 1,000
MOLONEY, Thomas, and wife to John T. Terry and another, trustee of Edwin D. Morgan; n s of 133d St, 300 ft w of Lenox Av, 6 months..... 10,000
MESTANIZ, Llubomir R., and wife to Benedickt Fischer; n s of 32d St, 225 ft w of 7th Av and gore adjoining, 3 years..... 10,000
McCARTHY, James F., and Francis J. O'Connor to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 92 James St, 1 year..... 6,500
OPPENHEIMER, David E., and Joseph Hamerschlag to Leopold Eidlitz; Riverside Drive, e corner of 87th St, 2 years.. 22,000
SAME to same; Riverside Drive, n e corner of 86th St, 2 years..... 28,000
O'SULLIVAN, Mary, to the executors, &c., of Christopher Gwyer, deceased; n s of 21st St, 40 ft e of 10th Av, lease, 1 year..... 2,000
ODELL, Magdelina, to Adolph Hupfel; 3d St, or White Plains Road, w s, 100 ft s of 10th Av, 1 year..... 1,000
PINNER, William H., and wife to William H. Pinner, executor of Maria Pinner; n s of 18th St, 80 ft e of 7th Av.. 1,949
SAME to same, as executors of Samuel Pinner; n s of 30th St, Lot 493, map of Cornelius Ray, 9 months..... 9,000
PATTON, Anna C., and Jennie G., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; n s of 16th St, 150 ft e of 9th Av, 3 years.. 8,000
RICHEY, David, and wife to Henry Wiener; 943 Amsterdam Av, 5 years,... 24,000
RISSE, Marion D., George C. Hopp, and Emma A. Hopp, to Winthrop A. Chanler and another, executors of John W. Chanler; Mott Av, s w corner of 161st St, 3 years..... 13,000
ROST, Minna, to the Bank for Savings of New-York; n s of 125th St, 100 ft e of 7th Av, 5 years..... 12,500
RAUSCH, Rixstine and Charles, to Frank J. Burnes; 206 East 70th St, 3 years..... 3,000
SUTTON, Charlotte A., to Bella Hauser; 480 3d Av, (lease,) 1 year, and..... 1,500
SULLIMAN, Benjamin, and another to David E. Oppenheimer; e s of Wooster St, 100 ft n of Houston St, 1 year..... 16,000
TURNER, Lucy E., to William Bryan; s s of 142d St, 150 ft w of 8th Av, 2 months..... 4,425
VON GANTHER, Theodore, and wife to Charles Hendricks; n s of 62d St, 425 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 5 years..... 15,000
SAME to William Hyams; 43 and 47 Crosby St, demand..... 17,383
WELSH, Carrie, to Adolph M. Bendheim; n s of 114th St, 50 ft e of Park Av, 1 year..... 1,000
WHITNEY, Thomas H., and wife to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company; n s of Boulevard Lafayette, 217.3 ft n of 158th St, 1 year..... 6,500
WEBBER, Jules, to Marion D. Risse and others; s s of 161st St, 149.3 ft w of Mott Av, 3 years..... 4,900
WILLIS, Edward, to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; s s of 22d St, 225 ft w of 2d Av; n s of 21st St, 396 ft e of 3d Av, 1 year..... 1,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

CARVALHO, Solomon S., to Henry D. Brewster..... $4,000
CRANE, Alexander B., trustee of Lewis F. Battelle, to Louisa Strong..... 18,847
GRIFFITH, Mary J., to executors of Thomas Mackey, deceased..... 18,500
GILLETT, Charles R. and William K., to Elizabeth S. Reid..... 6,000
MIDDLEBROOK, Frederick J., to trustees of Edward Ridley, deceased..... 9,000
SAME to Louis P. Mahler..... 4,500
SAME to trustee for Anne C. Rogers, (two assignments)..... 28,378